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TEXAS WOMEN'S

HALL OF FAME

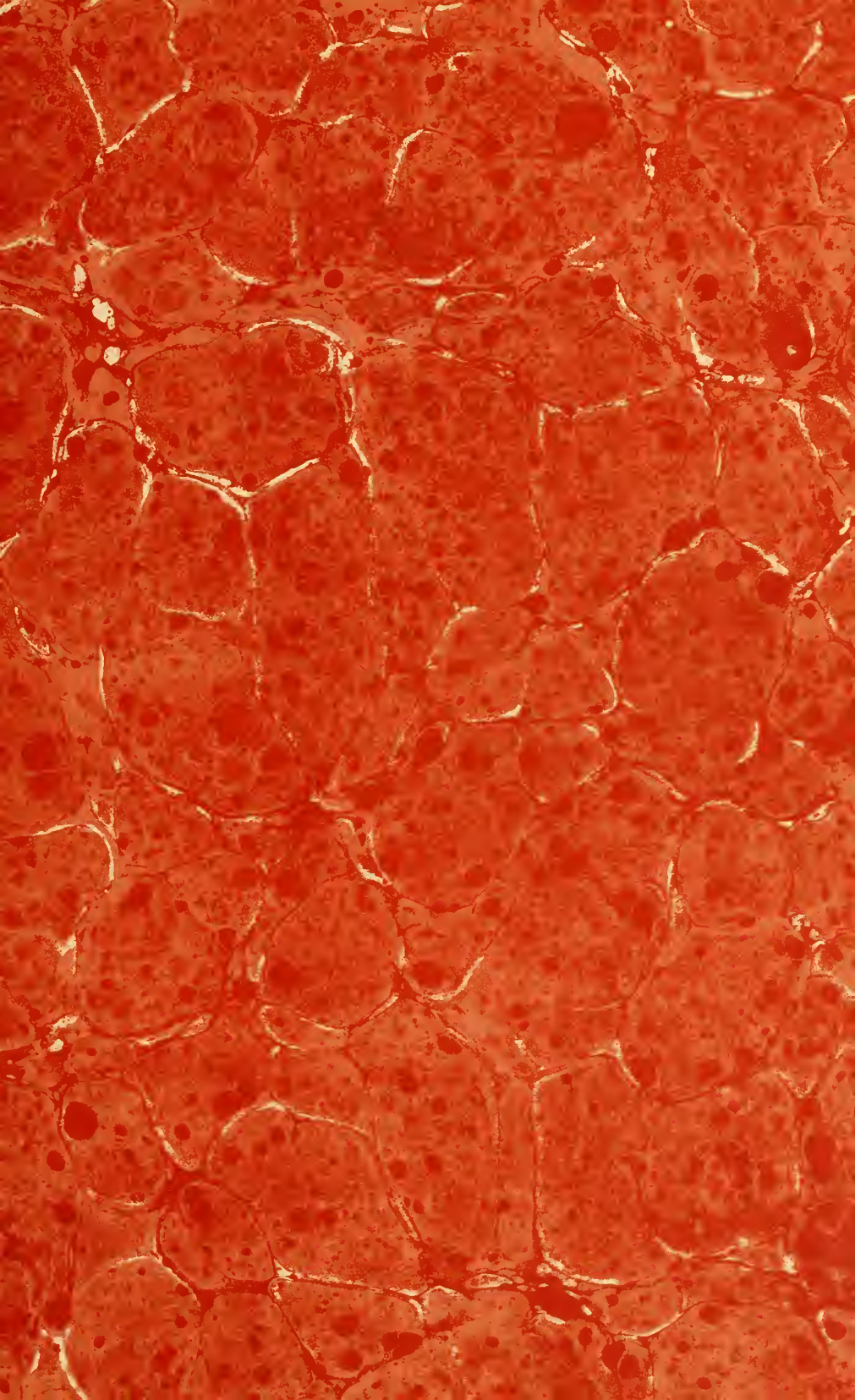


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The Texas Women's Hall of Fame

Sinclair Moreland

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Dedicated to the peerless Texas women
who have consecrated and dedicated their
minds, hearts and hands to the things
worth while.

*“Forward out of error,
Leave behind the night;
Forward through the darkness,
Forward into light.”*

AN APPRECIATION.

In appreciation of those who have so efficiently assisted me in the preparation of this work, it gives me pleasure to mention Messrs. C. Klaerner and J. M. Dunn, who, associated with me, were untiring in their efforts to make this publication a work of merit. In this connection, I wish also to express my appreciation of the valuable services of "The Elliots," who furnished some of the best prints of this work. As "makers of pictures," they have meritoriously won State and National reputation. To those who have contributed biographical sketches, and to all who have in other ways given their co-operation, I hereby express my thanks and gratitude.

EDITOR.

GREETINGS.

If in the fight my arm was strong,
And forced my foes to yield—
If conquering and unhurt I came
Back from the battlefield—
It is because her prayers have been
My safeguard and my shield.

—A. A. PROCTOR.

For ages the history and literature of the world have been made resplendent with the deeds of woman. Temples and shrines have been dedicated to her, and to these the pilgrims of every clime and nation have journeyed to pay their homage. For her, knighthood blossomed into the flower of chivalry; for her, knights in mailed armor drew their swords, and for her, nations have fought against nations. For ages she has been the theme of the poet and the inspiration of the artist. In the world's great picture-galleries we see her represented. There is Queen Esther pleading for her people; Ruth gleaning in the fields of Boaz; Deborah delivering Israel from the hands of Jabin; Joan of Arc leading her army to victory; Volumnia and Virgilia pleading with Coriolanus to save Rome; Beatrice among the stars; Portia bringing Shylock to justice. Then, there is Cornelia, the devoted mother of the Gracchi; there is Madame Roland, the heroine and martyr of France; there is Josephine—the morning star of Napoleon's destiny. Upon the brows of these heroines of past ages the laurel and myrtle have woven their crowns; at their feet the amaranth blooms in all its fragrance and glory. In the past these women were potential and pre-eminent, but, after finishing their work, they passed from the stage of action into the hearts of those who honor and revere them.

Though the pages that are to follow we are to become better acquainted with the women of another age and another land—the women of Texas—the State which at one time was an empire. To be a “Texas woman,” and true to all that Texas expects of

her, is indeed an enviable title. The true Texas woman is an architect and builder. She is a dynamic force in the home, the State, and in all that makes for the upbuilding of Texas manhood and womanhood. Had Kipling known her, he would have named her as an exception when he penned his foolish lines: "The female of the species is more deadly than the male."

The greatest women in Texas today are not the Maria Antonettes within the circle of the idle rich, whom fortune has placed beyond the pale of toil, and "who reap where they have not sown, and gather where they have not strawed;" they are not the women who have scored the greatest number of prizes at euchre, or as adepts at the bridge table; they are not the women who are authorities on the modern dance. The greatest women of Texas today are the women, who, in the service of God, of country, and of humanity, believe that they best serve themselves by serving these and forgetting themselves: they are the women who realize that, the more they have of the various talents, the more is expected of them, and the more they should give.

When Mexican invasion threatened the frontier and heart of Texas, her noble women, paraphrasing the words of the wife of D'Aguesseau, said, "Go, forget that you have wives and children to lose, and remember only that you have a country to save." These women were the wives, mothers and daughters of the sturdy pioneers whose axes had blazed a path from the highways of civilization to the ramparts of despotism and—to the shrine of holy martyrdom. The Texas woman of that period was dauntless and courageous, and in every test and trial she was faithful to her trust. She was at the Alamo and saw the babe of her breast baptized with the blood of martyrs, and, as the awful *finale*, saw the smoke as it curled heavenward from the funeral pyre upon which loved ones were placed like faggots. At Goliad her cup was filled with the waters of Marah, and in agony she drained it to its bitter dregs. When the Lone Star, in all of its glory and splendor, rose from San Jacinto's field of carnage and conquest, its sheen of light enveloped the mothers of a new republic—the women who had suffered the pangs and privations of patriotic people struggling to throw off the yoke of bondage. To the mothers of Texas that Lone Star was as the

morning star, for it meant that the night of her life had passed—that the dawn of her morning had come.

When the flames of civil strife swept over the Southland, she was constantly at her post of duty, surrounded by the horrors and tragedies day after day, and through the long vigils of countless nights. She was never idle, for her hands found much to do. She spun the thread and wove the cloth that she made into uniforms for her boys in gray, who were fighting beneath the stars and bars for the honor and glory of the Southland. With gentle and loving hands she nursed the sick and wounded back to health and strength. The functions performed by her were as necessary as though she shouldered a musket, drew a sword, placed a bayonet, or led a charge.

Social caste has no place in Texas. It is contrary to the spirit of Texanism, and is not democratic. The only true basis of social distinction are the composite elements of heart and mind, and when there is a fullness of pure heart and the richness of intellect, there is to be found the source of the *Greater Democracy*.

The Texas woman of today is doing great things. She possesses a natural tact and diplomacy that win. She possesses the noble passions of a pure heart: the fullness of soul, and the fertility of brain. In the fabric of society, industry, and government, is seen the rich productions of her mind, heart and hand. She has a vital interest in the affairs of her country. She is interested in something more than the home and the school. She has an interest in clean streets, better factory conditions, child and animal protection, playgrounds, higher moral standards, public health, social justice, and decent government. Enthroned upon the crest of a tidal wave, she is coming into her own—her day is come.

SINCLAIR MORELAND.



MRS. REBECCA J. FISHER.

"The Mother of Texas"

BY MRS. FRED SCOTT.

Not a woman in Texas can look back upon so romantic, so thrilling and wonderful a history as Mrs. Rebecca J. Fisher, whose long life has been an inspiration to others in its devotion to duty, country and God.

Born in Philadelphia, of parents with noble blood in their veins and heirs to immense fortunes in England, she came to Texas when a little girl, her parents leaving the comforts and refinements of their home for the adventurous fortunes of a new and untried land.

Her father fought for the Republic of Texas and shared the

hardships of the pioneers. A little home he built, but was unable to defend against that worse than Mexican foe, the Indian. One day, as the sun was setting, the war whoop of the Comanche was heard, and a little after, Rebecca and her brother were torn from the arms of their mother, whose cruel death they had witnessed, with that of their father, to be made captives by the Indians.

The second adventure of little Rebecca and her brother was when the Indians, pursued, struck their captives and left them in the forest for dead. Regaining consciousness, Rebecca carried her brother, who was wounded more severely than herself, to the edge of the forest, praying for guidance as she went, and the Father of the fatherless heard her prayer and directed her feet to the path of the Texas rangers, whose pursuit caused the flight of the Indians. These noble men rescued and revived the little ones, taking them to friendly shelter.

Rebecca went to school at Rutersville, the largest and most important college for girls in Texas at that time. There she grew to fair young womanhood and on the eve of graduation was sought in marriage by a German nobleman, who, with his suite, was making a visit in Texas, and attending the closing exercises of the school, fell in love at first sight with the beautiful Texan.

She refused his suit, presented through the president of the college, at whose home she lived, and later married Rev. Orceneth Fisher, a prominent Methodist minister, much older than herself.

With her husband, Mrs. Fisher's life was full of adventure, for he was a missionary and carried his beautiful wife into far fields. A long voyage was made to California, where for several years he ministered to a growing congregation. Mrs. Fisher, with her golden curls and big brown eyes, her beautiful figure and charming ways won a place at once in the affections of all who knew her.

Hearing the call again to the wild, Rev. and Mrs. Fisher and their children went overland through the most danger-beset country to the northern part of Washington territory, where Dr. Fisher began a great camp meeting. It was just before the war period, and feeling was high. Dr. Fisher was a Methodist min-

ister, South, while the West was for the North. Not understanding that religion has no North or South, on a beautiful Sunday morning rumors came that a mob of rough men were going to hang the minister. Dr. Fisher was brave, and would not defer his meeting. A vast crowd came, thousands of men, women and children, and the mob of rough men, led by the roughest of them all. Both factions were armed, excitement reigned. When the riot seemed imminent and men and women were waiting, breathless, for the first move of the desperadoes, Mrs. Fisher sprang over the benches and faced the leader, holding him by the arm. In calm tones of conscious power she ordered him to listen to her.

For a moment he looked into her resolute face, then became silent and listened to her exhortations. He and the mob were subdued by her heroism, for by her words and actions and at the risk of her life, she averted what might have been a bloody battle.

Mrs. Fisher has for many years been one of Texas' most honored women. She has been called the mother of Texas, and has played as important a part in peace as in war. There is never a distinguished gathering that is complete without Mrs. Fisher's presence; there is no patriotic ceremony that is not graced by Mrs. Fisher's oratory. Mrs. Fisher is a finished speaker and has made some of the most noteworthy addresses that have been heard in the halls of legislature, in the halls of learning or at the unveiling of the marble monuments erected to the State's noble past by a grateful present.

Although now 85 years old, her magnificent presence was the occasion of an ovation when she addressed the legislature at the opening session last year, and her portrait is the only woman's picture honored by a place on the walls of the Senate Chamber, where she, as the "Mother of Texas," and her husband as Chaplain of the last Senate of the Republic of Texas had much to do with fashioning the high ideals of that body.

She was the only woman orator at the unveiling of a monument to General Sam Houston at Huntsville several years ago. So eloquent were her words that they created the most wonderful impression and she was accorded the highest honors at an occa-

sion that was marked by a notable gathering, among whom was William J. Bryan, of national fame.

Mrs. Fisher has lived in Austin more than forty years. She has been president of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas for many years, and is as vitally interested in the affairs of that splendid organization that has done so much for the preservation of the Alamo and other sainted spots in the Republic's history, as she is in the affairs of this great State which she loves so devotedly, the Lone Star State, one and indivisible.

*We best redeem the past by forgetting
it.*—ELBERT HUBBARD.

*"The work habit is the sieve that separates
the dreamer from the doer."*

*We rise by raising others—and he
who stoops above the fallen, stands erect.*
—INCERSOLL.



MRS. JAMES E. FERGUSON.

"The First Lady of the Land"

BY KATIE DAFFAN.

Freedom from all affectation and a compelling sincerity should be the impressive attribute of a woman's character, and to be just exactly what we seem to be is a characteristic of true nobility. Characters possessing these attributes give ballast and support to all with whom they are associated, and their genuine, direct individuality allows their friends, always, to know just where to find them. Such characters attract unto themselves many true and valuable friends who place a high value upon real worthiness unweakened by imitation or affectation.

Mrs. Jas. E. Ferguson is one of those rare women who, at

once, gives out the impression of her genuineness, without the slightest desire to create a thought other than the plain, exact and entire truth, for she ignores sham and falsehood, and lives upon a plane of pure thought and high ideals.

Miriam Amanda Wallace Ferguson, wife of Governor Jas. E. Ferguson, and daughter of Joseph L. and Eliza Garrison Wallace, is loyal to the splendid early training of a noble pioneer mother and father. At an early day her parents came to Texas and cast their fortunes in the fertile, picturesque section of our State now known as Bell county, and as this section became one of the most prosperous portions of the State, rich in agricultural development and resources, they accumulated a large fortune. Mrs. Ferguson, who is a native of Bell county, is a loyal, devoted daughter of Texas, faithful to all early traditions and history, and ever hopeful of the greater future growth and excellence of all Texas enterprises and institutions.

Miriam Wallace received training from private teachers in her own home until she entered Baylor College at Belton, the oldest woman's college in the State. Here she made a specialty of art and music, devoting much time in her school girl days to painting some very attractive pictures, which indicate a far more than ordinary taste and temperament in artistic study.

Miriam Wallace, probably, did not realize as she grew up amid the beloved and familiar surroundings of her ancestral home, just what was in store for her when the bloom of her life should develop into perfectness and maturity, but, had she known it and realized it all, she could not have made better preparation. For, with a deep cultivation of heart, and a true sense of Christian womanhood and its manifold responsibilities, she lived out the years of a happy girlhood, terminating this gentle period in her marriage to the one man of her choice. On January 31, 1899, she was married in Belton to James E. Ferguson, also a native of Bell county, and, at the time, one of the active, energetic young lawyers of Belton. After five happy years in their pretty cottage home in Belton, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson removed to Temple, one of the busy, substantial commercial localities in Central Texas. Here Mr. Ferguson became a strong factor in business and professional life, acquiring extended banking and lauded interests in this and other portions of the State. In the

attractive Ferguson home in Temple whole-hearted, delightful hospitality was dispensed, and Mrs. Ferguson,—though already endeared to the good people of Temple, many of whom had known her since her childhood,—became the patroness of all good work and unselfish effort to advance the cause of the right.

“To the cause that needs assistance
And the wrong that needs resistance.”

she is ever ready with her influence, her good judgment and her means to do her full part, which is always done liberally and unselfishly. Her church is her first consideration, and her life as a church-member is free from all irregularities and inconsistencies, for she dutifully regards all that her church stands for and maintains. Her gifts to the Methodist Church in Temple have been handsome and numerous, and she is the never-failing friend to all Christian giving, worthily placed.

Mrs. Ferguson has been the good angel to many bright, ambitious girls who craved the opportunities of education, but who were without the means of going forward. There are girls in Texas enjoying good positions in schools and colleges, and others presiding over their own happy homes, who owe their happiness and success to her unselfishness and her willingness to serve God in the sweetest, truest way, which is, and ever will be, by helping those less fortunate than ourselves. There are many who will “arise to call her blessed.”

Two interesting daughters, Ouida Wallace, age fifteen, and Ruby Dorrace, age twelve, brighten the Ferguson home, and they both receive the tenderest, most watchful care of their devoted parents, at the same time the rational, practical training which is essential to noble, unsullied womanhood. Ouida, an exceptionally bright girl, who makes friends readily, is a good student, giving especial attention to literature and music, while little Dorrace is a beloved favorite among her little friends and a constant reader of the good books which are carefully selected for her by her mother.

When her husband was inaugurated Governor of Texas, January 19, 1915, at which time a demonstration was made which eclipsed anything of its kind that the city of Austin or the State

of Texas had ever before witnessed, Mrs. Ferguson's attitude was one of quiet dignity and repose, at the same time one of deep-seated interest in her husband's unprecedented success.

Upon the occasion of the inaugural ball, given in honor of Governor Ferguson, which was attended by ten thousand people, Mrs. Ferguson met, personally, many of them, extending gracious words to each and all, for she possesses the happy faculty of making each individual that she meets feel that she shares a personal interest in them and their welfare.

Governor and Mrs. Ferguson first opened the doors of the Mansion socially on March 2, 1915, commemorating the birthday of General Sam Houston and the signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence at Washington-on-the-Brazes, in honor of the members of both houses of the Thirty-fourth Legislature. The assembled guests included the legislative members and their wives, the judiciary and the heads of all State departments.

The traditional New Year's reception, observed January 1, 1916, was well appointed and hospitable, observing in clearest detail our old-time early American custom of "wishing the Governor health, wealth and prosperity at the first blush of the year."

Mrs. Ferguson's semi-monthly "At Homes" are the occasion for the coming together of some of Austin's choicest women who, with their charming hostess, linger over a cup of tea in the stately old Mansion, which, each year, grows dearer to Texans as the scene of more than half a century of gayety, chivalry and Southern beauty.

Though she meets, unswervingly, all social and official obligations placed upon her and dispenses numerous courtesies, Mrs. Ferguson is the exponent of a far nobler type of woman than the one who is a slave to "society." Her life is devoted to her husband, her home and her two beautiful children, and all things else are incidental thereto. "She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness," and the sacred quietness of her own sweet home appeals far more to her than do the glories or glitter of State or official life. Being unalterably opposed to woman suffrage, she believes in woman standing fairly and squarely upon the bed-rock principles laid down by our own mothers and grandmothers. She believes that a good

woman's place is, essentially, in the home, and her most intimate ambitions and desires should be the fulfillment of the ideal home. Mrs. Ferguson avoids all personal publicity, and only through her husband does she care to be at all identified with affairs outside her home circle. Her husband's splendid life of achievement has been constantly sustained by her gentle womanhood and many Christian graces.

"Woman is the highest, holiest, most precious gift to man. Her mission and throne is the family, and if anything is withheld that would make her more efficient, useful, or happy in that sphere, she is wronged, and has not her rights."

"The surest way to win the regard of a sensible woman is to treat her intellect with deferential respect—to talk to her as a thinking being."



MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER.

BRIDE NEILL TAYLOR.

Virginia and Texas both have had a part in the making of her, for she is a native of the Old Dominion State and has lived her life from early girlhood in Texas. This may explain that striking combination of progressiveness and conservatism in her make-up which distinguishes her as one of the sanest and calmest minds in the forefront of the modern woman movement, and at the same time as one of the most courageous and determined.

She is a notable orator, yet withal she is not a voluble woman, but rather given to listening—both in public and in private—to

weighing her words, and to withholding them till the predetermined moment for utterance arrives.

The people of her own Southwest have set her forward as one of their chosen leaders since her earliest womanhood. Her service to them has been along educational lines, which, in a new country, are always among the most pressing and the most vital. But "educational" in this case has to include more than teaching, though she is remembered as a rare teacher, one of the pioneers who laid the foundation stones of the present splendid system of public schools in Texas, and is the author of a text-book on Texas history which was used in most of the Texas schools, private as well as public, for twenty-five years, and which has the unique experience among text-books of being actually loved by the children who study it. Her work as a promoter of the woman's club movement is also in line with her life-long efforts to further the intellectual development of her section. Very early in the history of that movement she recognized what it meant and what it promised to become; and side by side with the pioneer work which she was doing for the development of the public school system, went her pioneer work of establishing and encouraging women's clubs in Texas, and of giving them a trend toward solid and earnest study. When she was chosen president of the State Federation in 1901, she saw an opportunity of making her two favorite lines of public activity coalesce, and her administration promptly devoting itself to the task of concentrating the entire force of the federated club women of the State in an effort to strengthen the financial resources of the public school system and to bringing the advantages of the State University and technical schools more easily within reach of the poor boys and girls of Texas, with the result that when she and her co-workers retired from office they had to their credit a record of very positive accomplishment in the line of their chosen endeavor.

She seems to have been more fortunate in her domestic life than most women destined to a public career. Her husband—himself one of the great pioneer educational forces of the State—saw to it that she had the needed encouragement in keeping true to the onward course of her own development during the con-

suming years of her early married life, when her children and her home-making were her first care and threatened to swamp all outside interests. The result has been that her marriage, instead of being a hindrance to her training for public work, has rather helped it along.

By her husband's death in 1899, she was brought face to face with the duty of learning the ways of the business world in order to administer her own and her children's financial interests intelligently, and the experience, heavy and distracting though it must have been, ended by developing in her that practical business sense which has made her services as a member of the Board of the General Federation of such special value.

Her home in Austin is a distinguished social and intellectual center from which radiates a cordial and generous hospitality, marked at once by elegance and simplicity. Here she lives the life of the busiest woman in America. Her own hand is on the domestic machinery, making it revolve with smoothness and comfort to everybody concerned. Her children are devotedly mothered. From here she manages her own financial affairs: is in close touch with her church activities and her social duties: is a guiding spirit in her home club: a potent influence in the State National Federation: a patroness of every movement for the advancement of education and the extension of culture among the people: responds to continual demands for public lectures, and still finds time somehow for widely extended travel and broad study. To keep such varied activities going, and to do it with the serene air of being always in command of the situation, is proof of a transcendent executive ability, and, in fact, executive ability of this quality is what Mrs. Pennybacker's admirers claim as one of her distinguishing characteristics.

Her career exemplifies the best in the new woman's movement, and is a reassuring answer to those who still ask whither it is tending. Here is one of its most brilliant leaders helping to carry it forward by the force of those womanly qualities dearest to the world. Her successes and distinctions are as much the logical outcome of the faithful and intelligent discharge of the duty nearest at hand, day by day, and hour by hour, as they are of her brilliant gifts and widely extended knowledge. There

is a big mother-heart in her little body which has been the prompting force behind her efforts to make life better, sweeter and more beautiful for all the world about her, and has impressed upon all that she has done a character splendidly maternal.

This is what draws along that tremendous following which she has in her own State, making women of all degrees of conservatism as well as of progressiveness, equally trust in her as a leader, and winning from men a respectful hearing of any cause she helps to put forward. They recognize in her one of those forces of natural social development at once inevitable and beneficent—which seems at this time specially provided to carry us safely into a new and strangely different aspect, and which gives us, in the disturbing face of change, a sense of security and comfort.

The splendid personal qualities indicated have been important elements in her administration of the high office conferred upon her by the General Federation of Women's Clubs when she was made the chief executive at the biennial in San Francisco. It is truly wonderful to the average woman to contemplate all that Mrs. Pennybacker has accomplished. She has visited thirty-six States in connection with her duties as president and has made one hundred and twenty addresses at Federation meetings and other important gatherings. Her letters written total twenty-five thousand. Always Mrs. Pennybacker has urged in letters and in addresses greater interest and co-operation with the General Federation, and as the result of her efforts 660 new clubs have joined the Federation under her régime.

Probably no General Federation president has received more pleasant letters of commendation concerning the work she has done. The newspapers have been particularly generous with their space and their words of praise, and a number of the leading magazines have recognized the importance of the work being done and the prominence of the leading personality in its accomplishment. Mrs. Pennybacker has won for herself a warm place in the hearts of newspaper reporters, because she is always so approachable, so glad to help, although ever modest when it comes to telling of her own achievements, and particularly ap-

preciative when one has done his best with the facts available. She is punctuality and promptness personified, one might say, when it comes to keeping an engagement. Perhaps this is one of the secrets of her wonderful record of accomplishments. She never dallies, nor procrastinates. What she does, she does at the proper time, and then dismisses it and takes up the next thing. Her enthusiasm and personal magnetism have won her friends in every part of the country where she has spoken, and it is safe to say that no woman nor man has listened to her voice and heard her words of sincere appeal for progress along highest lines without acquiring a permanent inspiration for things worth while.

*"The most fascinating women are those
that can most enrich the everyday mo-
ments of existence."*

*"Mothers are the only goddesses in
whom the whole world believes."*

*"Courtesy is the eye which overlooks
your friend's broken gateway, but sees
the rose which blossoms in his garden."*



MRS. FRED FLEMING.

MRS. FRED FLEMING, of Dallas, has for many years been one of the foremost women in Texas club affairs, and is now president of the Texas State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Her maiden name was Miss Dora Hartzell. She was born in the old town of Dresden in Navarro county, Texas. She is the daughter of Daniel B. and Martha (Carroll) Hartzell. After finishing her local education in what was then known as the Dresden High School, Mrs. Fleming went to the Synodical College at Fulton Missouri, a well known Presbyterian institution, from which she graduated. As a young girl she was noted for her studious propensities, and has always been athirst for infor-

mation which she has acquired from generous reading, and from extensive travel, observation and experience.

At various times, she took special courses of study, and for several years followed up the Chautauqua courses. Mrs. Fleming, as president of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, brings to the office the gifts requisite for success. A pleasing personality, wide experience and unusual loyalty to the Federation since its organization, being one of the few presidents who assisted in the organization in 1897.

Mrs. Fleming has served in many important positions, being especially active in the public library movement.

In 1901 she was elected chairman of the Art Committee, and it was during her term of this chairmanship that the Federation instituted personally conducted traveling art galleries. Credit must be given her as the pioneer in this work in Texas. In fact, she was the first Art chairman to introduce personally conducted art galleries in the United States.

For four years Mrs. Fleming served as chairman of Program Committee; was president of Third District; served as State vice-president-at-large; was an appointed member of Executive Board, and chairman of Education.

It was in the latter capacity that her efforts were most laborious and far-reaching. She realized the great need of the scholarship and loan work, in educating deserving girls and making them self-supporting. Her Rural School recommendation that the "Texas Federation of Women's Clubs strive to promote the educational interest and improve the rural school conditions to the extent that the boys and girls in the country may have advantages equal to those enjoyed by the children in the towns and cities" was adopted, and with this united effort marked improvement in "Texas Rural Schools" is the result. If Mrs. Fleming has a "hobby" in club work, it is rural homes and rural schools.

She was prominently identified with the first movement for Mothers' Clubs, and is a director in the Texas Fine Arts Association. During the last ten years, Mrs. Fleming has been prominent in club work of Dallas. She has served as president of the Free Kindergarten Association, as director in the Dallas

Art Association, is one of the charter members of the Dallas Women's Forum, of which she was the first vice-president, and is a charter member of the Dallas Matheon Club.

As a D. A. R., she is descended from the famous Charles Carroll of "Carrollton," and, as we always save the best for the last, she is an ideal home-maker, wife and mother.

Mrs. Fleming is not only a club woman, but also a woman of business ability. She has given time and effort to the ranching interests, and has made a success of it.

"The buckling on of the knight's armor by his lady's hand was not a mere caprice of romantic fashion. It is the type of an eternal truth that the soul's armor is never well set to the heart unless a woman's hand has braced it, and it is only when she braces it loosely that the honor of manhood fails."

"Pretty women without religion are like flowers without perfume."



MRS. JOHN S. TURNER.

MRS. JOHN S. TURNER, née Mattie Rebecca Hightower, is a daughter of the Lone Star State. Her parents, Isaac O. and Rebecca Dudley Hightower, came to Texas from Alabama in the early 50's, and settled in Cass county, which was their home until the War between the States. It was here that Mattie, the eighth child in a family of ten, was born during the troublous days of Reconstruction. Before she was a year old, her father moved with his family to Johnson county, at that time the frontier of Texas, and settled near Cleburne, where the children were reared and educated.

In 1885, Miss Mattie Hightower was happily married to John S. Turner, a classmate, who has since become one of the leading

physicians of Texas. The fruits of this union were two boys—Isaac Greene and Dudley Scott, both of whom died in childhood, and three daughters, Eula Pearl, Elizabeth Mattie (now Mrs. H. A. Hudspeeth, of Terrell, Texas), and Katheryn John, who have grown to maturity and occupy prominent positions in educational, religious and social circles.

Mrs. Turner's labors in behalf of humanity began at the age of seven, when she took the rôle of a drunkard's child in a temperance drama. It was then that her childish heart was impressed with the evils of drink, and with a desire to enlist in the temperance reform. At the age of fourteen she joined the United Friends of Temperance, and at fifteen the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and was elected recording secretary. Since that time Mrs. Turner has served in almost every official capacity in the local and State W. C. T. U. For six years she was editor and business manager of the *Texas White Ribbon*. For six years she held the office of vice-president-at-large, at the end of which period she was elected State president.

At the end of six months of administrative work a severe and almost fatal illness, followed by a long period of convalescence, forced Mrs. Turner to relinquish all public work for a time.

In October, 1909, Mrs. Turner assisted in the organization of the Texas Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, serving as secretary of the preliminary meetings. She still holds the office of secretary, having recorded the proceedings of every annual convention except one, when she was detained at home by illness in her family.

In 1907, Governor Campbell appointed Mrs. Turner a regent of the State College of Industrial Arts for Young Women. She was elected secretary of the Board of Regents, in which capacity she served the College for four years, during which time she signed the diplomas of two of her daughters.

When a child Mrs. Turner united with the M. E. Church, South, and her life has been one of devotion and service to her church. She has filled various offices in the organizations of the church, being at this time president of the Woman's Missionary Society of First Methodist Church, Dallas, and Social Service Superintendent of the North Texas Conference. She is also Press

Reporter of the City Mission Board. She assisted in the organization and became the first president of the Interdenominational Council of Church Women of the city of Dallas. She is a member of the Advisory Board of the Social Service Bureau of the city of Dallas and superintendent of the Department of Social Purity of the Texas Sunday School Association. She is president of the Dallas branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and treasurer of the State W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Turner is an active member of the Southern Sociological Congress, has attended many sessions of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has twice been a delegate to the World's conventions of that organization.

Holding to the truism that "the light that shines farthest shines brightest at home," Mrs. Turner has placed "home" before "public service," and has chosen the work which could be carried on under her own roof in order to be constantly in touch with her family.

"Her children rise up, and call her blessed; her husband, also, and he praiseth her."

"The deepest tenderness a woman can show to a man is to help him to do his duty."

"In the marriage union the independence of the husband and wife should be equal, their dependence mutual, and their obligations reciprocal."



KATIE DAFFAN.

BY MAID J. ALLEN.

Texas claims a brilliant, versatile and successful woman in Katie Daffan, for, among the women of the South, she is distinguished for her literary talents and her success in educational lines, while there is no woman more widely and favorably known, or better loved than she.

Miss Daffan is a native of Texas, and her useful young womanhood and life of unselfishness will remain an inspiration to all womankind for all time to come. For, not only is she honored for her literary and her educational work, she is known for her zeal and her untiring energy in all uplifting spheres of life, de-

voting much of her own busy life to the help and guidance of others.

Katie Daffan is the daughter of L. A. and Mollie Day Daffan, and her family ranks among the oldest and best in the State. She is a graduate of the High School at Corsicana, Texas, a graduate of Hollins College, Virginia, and a special history student at the University of Chicago and the University of Texas. But her education has been largely gathered from very practical school, that is, her splendid opportunities for observation and the study of men and women. She is a careful and far-seeing student of humanity in its varied strength and weakness, and she is usually correct in her estimate of those she meets, for she possesses, to the point of an inspired gift, the quality of understanding and foreseeing the motives and designs of others.

Her progress in educational fields has been rapid, and, among her dearest friends over the State are her former pupils. She began her work as a teacher in the primary department of the schools at Ennis, Texas, and from there went to the Houston High School, where she taught history. At this same time she was elected to teach in the Howard Payne College at Brownwood, and a decision between the two attractive opportunities was difficult to reach. She was, for one year, principal of a girls' school in Dallas, and during two summer sessions taught in normal schools at East Texas points. During this time she was elected first vice-president of the Texas State Teachers' Association, and appointed a member of the State Text-Book Board by Governor T. M. Campbell. Her last teaching was in San Augustine, the oldest town in Texas settled by Americans, which stay was in every way delightful, and besides the pleasant relations with her pupils, there was much in the picturesque, historical section of interest to one devoted to the study of history.

During her stay in San Augustine, Miss Daffan gave a weekly lecture on English and American authors, going twice a month to Center to lecture to the teachers and club women in that enterprising city.

She has traveled extensively, and among her choicest early literary works are sketches and accounts of countries visited, among these being "A Texas Girl in Mexico," written for and published

in the papers in the City of Mexico and for the Texas papers. This sketch was prepared after an extended sojourn in the neighbor republic. Among her later literary productions are "Woman in History," biographical studies of famous women in all periods of the world's history, and "The Woman on the Pine Springs Road," a quaint feminine philosophy, touched with a spirited romance. "My Father as I Remember Him," is her father's life in memoriam; "Texas Heroes" is a story book for children, being the lives of the great men of Texas, and "As Thinketh a Woman" is a collection of her earlier poems.

She has contributed biographical accounts, stories and poems to a number of books. "Texas Writers," an excellent compilation by D. F. Eagleton, Professor of English in Austin College, Sherman, Texas, includes a number of Miss Daffan's productions. For four years she contributed regular historical articles to the *Houston Post*, which articles were later published in substantial form, and she contributed a weekly story from the life of some Texas hero for a period of two years. Not since Mollie E. Moore Davis so endeared herself to Texas with the fruit of her splendid pen has a woman writer in Texas done better or more versatile literary work than Katie Daffan.

At the beginning of her second school term as teacher at San Augustine, September, 1911, Miss Daffan was called to Austin, having been elected superintendent of the Confederate Woman's Home, which had just become a State institution. This "Home" was a gift to the State of Texas from the Daughters of the Confederacy of Texas, and Miss Daffan, who was State president of the Daughters of the Confederacy for three of the years they were building and maintaining the Home, was, at all times, an indefatigable worker for its success and well-being. Her election as the first superintendent of the institution after it came under the control of the State met with the unanimous approval of the Confederate soldiers and Daughters of the Confederacy.

Her duties are so many and her days so taken up with the beloved aged ones under her care, that she has, for the time being not contributed extensively to the press of her State or to general literature. But her life at the Home, and the unselfish manner in which she conducts all of the different affairs of this

Home for the aged, is a beautiful poem in itself. For, a life which is given to the constant serving of others, with no thought of self, is the purest, truest poem. She has been three times re-elected superintendent of this institution.

Katie Daffan was twice appointed by the Commander of the Texas Confederate Veterans, Sponsor for Texas to the General Confederate Re-unions, held at Richmond, Virginia, and Dallas, Texas, and she was appointed Sponsor for the South by the Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Veterans for the General Reunion held in Chattanooga, Tennessee. This is the highest social distinction enjoyed by a Southern woman, and has, in the earlier years of Reunions, been held by Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of President Jefferson Davis, and by Miss Lucy Lee Hill, daughter of General A. P. Hill. The Texas Legislature, which was in session at the time, passed a resolution, expressing the appreciation of Texas to General Bennett H. Young, Commander-in-Chief, for selecting Miss Daffan for this honor. She is secretary for life of "Hood's Texas Brigade," the immortal Brigade of Texas, which her father, a sixteen-year old Confederate soldier, entered at the beginning of the 60's.

For two years Miss Daffan was president of the Texas Woman's Press Association, during which period she met with the Press Association, addressing their assemblies and attending their executive council meetings. She served two years as State Historian of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and she is vice-president of the Texas Historical Association.

To have accomplished so much and to have remained far in the lead in so many worthy endeavors, indicates the highest executive power, together with a ceaseless flow of energy. Of these two essentials of greatest success, Katie Daffan possesses a large amount, and, together with it all, a heart filled with love and unselfishness, and the determination to give her very best in whatever capacity she may be called upon for service.



MRS. EMMA EUGENIE BLOUNT SHINDLER.

MRS. EMMA EUGENIE BLOUNT SHINDLER was born November 18, 1851, at San Augustine, Texas. She is the daughter of Stephen William Blount, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of Texas, and Mary Landon. Her father was a native of Georgia and her mother of Vermont. They emigrated to Texas in the early 30's when the "Lone Star" was just beginning to glimmer above the political horizon. They settled in East Texas and founded a family now known far and wide for intelligence, public spirit and high character.

In 1892, Miss Emma Eugenie Blount became the wife of Robert Conrad Shindler, son of Rev. R. D. and Mary Dana Shindler. They came to Nacogdoches to reside, where Mrs.

Shindler devoted herself to the care of her husband's children by his former wife, and to the multiplied domestic duties involved in that delicate and responsible task.

With rare good sense and womanly devotion, which are leading traits in her character, she discharged those duties so tactfully and lovingly that the children all regard her with filial affection, and they and her husband crown her with their heart's tenderest love.

In the midst of her many household cares, she always found opportunity to assist in works of a public character and soon became a leader in church and social circles.

Gifted by nature and cultured by study and wide reading, she possesses remarkable literary talent, and is the author of numerous poems which have excited no little comment. She has also issued from the press several novelettes, which are delightful in their romance, charming in plot, pure in diction, and breathing the finest moral sentiment. Among other productions of her graceful pen may be mentioned "The Twin Sisters," a charming little story, and "Manette Barrington," another of greater length and equal merits, and "My Baby Clothes," a popular little poem. Besides these, Mrs. Shindler has been a valuable contributor to the local press. Like all true Texans, she is intensely patriotic, and takes a deep interest in everything connected with the romantic history of her State. When in 1892 it was decided to tear down the "Old Stone Fort" at her home town, Nacogdoches, a structure rich in historic associations and consecrated in the hearts of the descendants of the early settlers in Texas, she enlisted the sympathy and aid of the women of a local club. They carefully preserved every stone as it was removed from the walls, hallowed by so many precious memories, and on June 15, 1901, these patriotic women began the work of rebuilding the famous Old Stone Fort at Nacogdoches. On July 4th of that year the corner-stone was relaid under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. Thus will be preserved to future generations this ancient landmark of Texas history. The committee appointed by the members of the Cum Concilio Club to look after the work were: Mrs. Emma B. Shindler, chairman; Mrs. E. M. Dotson, Mrs. W. F. Price and Mrs. E. C. Branch. In preserving this

valuable relic of the early settlement of Texas, these good women deserve the lasting gratitude of all patriotic Texans.

But this patriotic work of Mrs. Shindler is only one of the many instances in which the subject of this sketch manifested her zeal for the public welfare and her readiness for good words and works. Mrs. Shindler, descended from revolutionary sires who threw off the Mexican yoke and beat back the tides of savage invasion, has in her veins the blood of heroes, and every fiber of her being vibrates with pride in her native State and its weird History. With pen and tongue and hand she is ever ready to write or talk or act for the good and glory of Texas. She has won a place in the history of her State and in the hearts of all those who know her.

Mrs. Shindler removed to Dalhart in 1908, where she still resides.

"Christianity has lifted woman to a new place in the world,—And just in proportion as Christianity has sway, will she rise to a higher dignity in human life.—What she has now and all she shall have of privileges and true honor, she owes to that gospel which took those qualities which had been counted weak and unworthy, and gave them a divine glory in Christ."



MRS. SAMUEL HIATT BURNSIDE.

MRS. SAMUEL HIATT BURNSIDE is a native of Philadelphia. She came to Wichita Falls, where she met and married Dr. Burnside, a Kentuckian. Of this marriage two daughters are living, Alice and Margaret. Mrs. Burnside was formerly Miss Mary Grice of the line of Francis Grice, a soldier of the French and Indian war. The local chapter of "The Daughters of the American Revolution," which she organized, is named for her ancestor. She is also the retiring State treasurer, D. A. R.

Mrs. Burnside is a faithful and earnest worker of the Presbyterian Church.

She has been an active member of the State Federation of Women's Clubs for many years, holding a number of offices. In

the past administration, she has made a most efficient president of the First District, having done especially good work in the extension of clubs. The First District honored her by placing her name on the Honor Roll of the State Endowment Fund. At present she holds the office of State treasurer, Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, and in the words of the New Century Club of Wichita Falls, that endorsed her for this office, "She is affable, earnest and sincere, as an officer faithful, as a worker untiring."

*I believe in the hands that work, in
the brains that think, and in the hearts
that love.—ELBERT HUBBARD.*

*"A true woman is the propelling force
that drives man to his goal; she is the
magnet that draws him to pinnacled
ideals; she is the leverage that lifts him
closer to his God."*



MRS. AUGUSTUS B. GRIFFITH.

MRS. AUGUSTUS B. GRIFFITH is a lover of the best in music, having organized the St. Cecelia Club of Terrell, and served as its president for three years. She was a pupil of Hans Kreissig of Dallas, and of the late Raffael Joseffy of New York. She is an associate member of both the Mozart and the Schubert Clubs of Dallas.

She is a past president of the General J. S. Griffith Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, and has served on the State board of this organization. She is Past Worthy Matron of the Eastern Star of Terrell, Texas. She organized and was president of the

Equal Suffrage Association of Terrell, and is an active member of the Dallas Equal Suffrage Association.

She is an enthusiastic teacher in the Episcopal Sunday School of Highland Park. She is a member of the Dallas Pen-Women, the Woman's Forum of Dallas, the Dallas Fine Arts Association, the American Federation of Arts, Washington, D. C., the Young Women's Christian Association of Dallas, and honorary vice-president of the Woman's Fair of Houston.

Mrs. Griffith has been in club work for twenty-six years; has been identified with the State Federation of Women's Clubs since its organization. The Social Science Club of Terrell, of which she is the retiring president, is a charter member of the State Federation.

For the past two years Mrs. Griffith has been State chairman of Kindergarten of the Federation of Clubs, and has done effective work in creating sentiment for the passage of a bill for free kindergartens in the public schools of Texas. She is a member of the Dallas Free Kindergarten Association.

Mrs. Griffith is now the corresponding secretary of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs.

"The future of society is in the hands of mothers; if the world was lost through woman she alone can save it."

"If you would reform the world from its errors and vices, begin by enlisting the mothers."

"The most important person in America is the woman who thinks."



MRS. MORRIS SHEPPARD.

LUCIE SANDERSON SHEPPARD, daughter of Noah P. and Susan Ferguson Sanderson, was born at Texarkana, Ark., May 24, 1890. From 1893 to 1899 she lived at Kelly and Frostville, mill towns in Arkansas, where her father had lumber interests. The family returned to Texarkana in 1899, locating on the Texas side, and that city has since remained their home.

She was educated mainly in the public schools of Texarkana, Texas, at Randolph Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia, and Belmont Seminary, Washington, D. C. She specialized in music during her college years, and is devoted to the piano. On December 1, 1909, at Texarkana, she was married to Senator Morris Sheppard, who was at that time a member of the

lower House of Congress. She has accompanied her husband on a number of speaking tours, and takes great interest in things political. There are two children—Janet, aged five, and Susan, who is two years old.

The woman in public life who remains enthusiastic and unwearied throughout a Washington season, with its round of official and private entertaining, is rare. The woman who not only accomplishes this feat, but who finds time to read with her husband the good old books that a certain Mr. Dickens, a Mr. Thackeray, and other gentlemen of their time used to write, is a paragon. She has achieved both poise and a sense of leisure.

One finds on the library table of the young wife of Senator Sheppard, of Texas, not only these standard works of fiction that show she treads the conventional and well-worn paths of literature. Besides these, there is always some rarer volume at hand—such, for instance, as an "Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini," or it may be an exquisite brochure by some little-known, little-read author, which proves its owner and reader to be a connoisseur of books.

"My husband and I," says Mrs. Sheppard, "are fond of society, but we do not allow it to interfere with our favorite recreations, that of reading together. I don't know just how we accomplish it, but we do find time to enjoy together a great many of these standard books which are so much more enjoyable when read aloud than when read to oneself. Did it ever occur to you how few modern stories there are that stand this test of being read aloud? One usually takes the latest book, races through it on a rainy day, and forgets it by the time the sun shines again. But the old books and the rare books are mellow, and companionable, and leisurely. I can recommend them as an antidote for those conditions in the life of the modern woman that make for restlessness, nervousness and discontent."

Mrs. Sheppard is one of the prettiest women in congressional circles at the Capital. She had known for years the man whose name she was to bear, but their romance did not begin in Texarkana, where both lived. It began in Washington, when Senator Sheppard was in the lower House of Congress, and when Mrs. Sheppard was attending a fashionable school at the Capital.

Her tastes are principally domestic, although her part in the social life of Washington is an important one. She is a member of the Baptist Church, and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She has the distinction of being the youngest senatorial matron.

"To the mother of any child," Mrs. Sheppard says, "that child is the one absorbent interest, coming before books, society, fads or hobbies of any sort. Motherhood means a liberal education to the average woman. However superficial she may have been before, she now becomes 'dead in earnest' as we may say with regard to everything that affects or touches the life of her child, from the cutting of a tooth to the choosing of a college course."

Mrs. Sheppard supervises closely the care and training of her little daughter. That the child, however, is not her only absorbing interest is evidenced when one asks if she is politically ambitious for her husband. Her face lights up as she says:

"I am and always have been. I am proud of what he has accomplished at a comparatively early age, in politics. But apart from this, and more than this, I am proud of what he has accomplished as a man."

*"From every woman according to her
ability.*

To every woman according to her need."

*"If it was a woman who put man out
of Paradise, it is still woman, and woman
only, who can lead him back."*



MRS. F. L. JACCARD.

Mrs. F. L. JACCARD (Laura Hubbard Jaccard), of Fort Worth is a writer of appealing verse, which is being carried over the land by good magazines and in the form of booklets, the best known of which is, probably, "God's Touches," published by Smith & Lamar, to which W. J. Marsh has written a beautiful musical setting as a song cycle under the title of "Flower Wreath."

Mrs. Jaccard has also several songs in circulation, which are steadily gaining recognition among the best musicians, a setting of Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar" being the most widely used at present. She has also written a number of songs for young

people, which have been used at National Conventions of the Baracca, Philathea and Epworth League Societies, the Epworth League hymn having been adopted by the Canadian League, and later translated into the vernaculars of India for mission use.

Mrs. Jaccard is identified with the church, club and social life of Forth Worth, and is, at present, President of the Y. W. C. A.

The late Thomas C. Hubbard, Mrs. Jaccard's father, was one of the pioneers of Texas and, during the early days of railroads, did splendid work in colonization. Mrs. Jaccard was married in 1893 to F. L. Jaccard, of St. Louis, and is the mother of two promising sons, Carleton and Mermod.

*If we would see the color of our future,
we must look for it in our present; if we
would gaze on the star of our destiny, we
must look for it in our hearts.*—CAXON
FARRAR.

*"Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me."*



MAID J. ALLEN.

BY KATIE DATEAN.

To be able to place a noble, pure thought before the world, therefore, to be able to help the world, is, perhaps, the very greatest opportunity that any of us can have. To write successfully and send true work, like white-winged angel messengers into thousands of hearts and homes, some glad and some sad, is to help just as many lives as come in contact with that work. Our opinions and views of life are undeniably formed by the journalistic reading that we do, for, newspaper reading is a well-defined, systematic habit: as much a part of our daily life as rising in the morning or retiring at night. So, our newspapers,

magazines and all forms of current literature that we read become an actual part of us, and we owe more of ourselves than we realize to this daily habit of absorbing the thought and habit of newspaper writers.

A Texas woman, Maid J. Allen, by her native gifts as well as industry, has taken a substantial place in our journalistic world, and she is one of the few women in our State or any other State, who has owned and edited a successful newspaper, presenting to her readers food for thought, and the daily review of events—national, State and local.

Maid J. Allen, daughter of George A. and Susan Roberson Allen, is a native of Holland, Bell county, Texas. Like many other distinguished Texans who are native to this splendid portion of our State, she is loyal and true to all matters which affect the best interest of Bell county.

At an early age Miss Allen entered actively into the newspaper world, her first journalistic experience being as editor and owner of the *Bartlett News*. This work, though it was an initial effort, was a great success, and the actual experience gained here has been a source of profit to her in her many and varied enterprises since that first one. She was later the proprietor of the *Granger News*, and the *Commerce Commercial*, bringing forth publications to a point of splendid development and wide circulation.

Miss Allen has frequently taken part in the programs of the Texas Press Association and their annual State meetings, of which excellent association she is a member. She has filled the high office of "Essayist" of this association, as well as having served as a member of the Executive Committee and as delegate to the National Association.

For three years she has directed the affairs of the Central Texas Press Association as president, introducing many new ideas and practical plans of development along many interesting lines. Her "special editions" of newspapers, which are a constructive and comprehensive manifesto of the life and growth of some of our most enterprising Texas towns, speak plainly of her tact as well as skill in the profession of journalism. Though it is, probably, not so well known as some of her other journalistic

work, Miss Allen has written a number of charming poems, all beautiful in sentiment, which, from time to time, have been published and read with genuine pleasure by her friends. Her contributions, editorially, as well as in feature articles, may be found in many magazines and periodicals.

As a Daughter of the Republic of Texas, a descendant of one of the heroes who shared in the making of our wonderful State, she is in close relation with the history as well as the tradition of her beloved native State, and she is an interested member of the Texas Historical Association.

As a Daughter of the Confederacy, she is active and energetic, giving her talents toward keeping before her readers the fair and impartial history of our Southland, free from bias or prejudice, but ablaze with the truth.

In that most valuable of woman's attributes, "personality," Miss Allen is at once delightful, combining in her interesting self the alertness of the trained business woman with the gentle manner, free from all affectation, of noble Southern womanhood.

"When a woman works, she gets a woman's wage; but when she sins she gets a man's pay—and then some."

"A woman has the same human nature that a man has, the same human rights—to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—the same human duties; and they are as inalienable in a woman as in a man."



MRS. ARTHUR NEWELL McCALLUM.

JANE YELVERTON McCALLUM was born in La Vernia, Texas, of splendid parentage, the Yelverton family being one of great antiquity in Norfolk, England, and to which belonged the illustrious line bearing the titles of Viscount Longueville, Earl of Sussex and Baron de Ruthyn.

On her mother's side, Mrs. McCallum is a lineal descendant of the Marquis de Rossette, of France—a family distinguished in the military annals of France since the days of the first crusade. Her ancestors came to America early, achieving great renown, and to them she owes the fact that she is a Colonial Dame of America.

Though Mrs. McCallum had many educational advantages—public school, private instruction, and later a finishing school in the East—she was not satisfied, but took several courses at the University, after she came to Austin with her husband, and while she was rearing her family—a daughter and four sons.

One of her chief pleasures is found in mingling with young people in general, and her own in particular, and it is due perhaps, to her light-hearted, youthful disposition, as much as to her brilliancy of mind, that she was chosen a member of the Alpha Delta Pi sorority. This honor is greatly prized by Mrs. McCallum, as she is the first and probably only married woman attending the University of Texas to be taken into a sorority.

Mrs. McCallum says of herself that, being very much in love with her own husband (who is superintendent of public schools in Austin), she naturally takes great interest in all school affairs. She is fond of boys, having four of her own, so is an active member of the Advisory Committee to the Probation Officer.

She is a member of the High School Mothers' Club, the United Charities, Shakespeare Club, Y. W. C. A., Texas Fine Arts Association, Austin Equal Suffrage Association, besides being a Colonial Dame and member of the Alpha Delta Pi sorority.

Mrs. McCallum's interest at present lies in her suffrage work, having been elected president of the Austin Equal Suffrage Association in 1916.

She has come to the firm conviction, she declares, that women in their organizations wear themselves out in futile efforts because they have not the vote, and she feels that other activities should be of secondary consideration until women obtain this foundation stone. Then, and not until then, will their dearest hopes which concern primarily the welfare of their homes and children, be realized.

Mrs. McCallum has had always a taste for clean, above-board politics. She is a writer of ability, and in whatever way she uses her talents, which are many, she is keenly alive, and successful in her undertaking.



MRS. M. HETTY CURRY.

The subject of this sketch, Mrs. M. Hetty Curry, relict of Judge Edwin Paxton Curry, was born in Brenham, Washington county, Texas, and has ever made her home in the historic place of her birth.

Mrs. Curry is the daughter of Henry K. and Juliette Shepard Harrison, and the granddaughter of Judge Jas. E. Shepard, an eminent lawyer in the legal annals of Texas. Both on paternal and maternal sides of her family, Mrs. Curry comes from a long line of distinguished ancestors, being related to the most prominent colonial families of Virginia and Kentucky, among them the Harrisons, McDowells, Armisteads, Shellys and Marchalls.

Mrs. Curry is a member of the Daughters of the American

Revolution, and is eligible to the Colonial Dames. Daughter of 1812, Daughters of the Confederacy, also, as lineal descendant of Elder Brewster, she is eligible to membership in the May Flower Association.

Mrs. Curry came into prominence through her work in the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs; her ability was early recognized, and she has held many positions of honor in this great organization.

She has labored in an earnest, straightforward manner for the good of clubdom, and is well qualified by birth, education and sound judgment to occupy the prominent position she holds in the State. Having the rare faculty of expression and a quick understanding of her subject, added to a convincing and pleasing personality, she is a speaker of force and power.

She is an authority on all subjects pertaining to political science, and was for two years chairman of the Political Science Committee of the State Federation. In this capacity she issued a printed pamphlet of suggestive outline for club study. She wields a facile pen and often contributes to papers and periodicals.

Locally, in all things pertaining to the mental and moral growth of the town, she is a recognized leader.

At present, Mrs. Curry is vice-president-at-large of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs.

*"When the men of Israel bowed in
helplessness before Pharaoh, two women
spurned his edicts and refused his be-
hests."*

*Every woman who adds to the well-
being of the world is one of the saviors
of mankind; every tear that is shed in
sympathy is putting out the fires of
Hell; every loving heart-throb is a part
of the atonement.—ELBERT HUBBARD.*



MRS. WILL C. ANDERSON.

MRS. WILL C. ANDERSON, of Winnsboro, Texas, president of the Third District of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, is possessed of a charming personality and great executive ability. She was a most efficient vice-president of the Third District and served on the State committee on Club Extension, being very successful in bringing clubs into the Federation. She has served several times as president of the Standard Club, of which she is a charter member; has organized and presided over two other clubs; had been president of the City Federation of her city. She is one of the trustees of the Winnsboro Carnegie Library, and has been ever since its foundation several years ago.

She has also been superintendent of Winnsboro Flower Show at three different times. So she brings experience in political work that will increase membership, which is needed in this particular section, though the district is noted for exceptional work and one of the most cultured centers of the State.

Mrs. Anderson is an active worker in church and Sunday school work, having served for two years as president of Social Service Department, and for several years as president of her missionary society.

"No language can express the power and beauty and heroism and majesty of a mother's love. It shrinks not where man cowers, and grows stronger where man faints, and over the wastes of worldly fortune sends the radiance of its quenchless fidelity like a star in heaven."

"A fair test and measure of civilization is the influence of good women."



MRS. S. J. WRIGHT.

MRS. S. J. WRIGHT was born in Kansas in 1861. She was educated in the schools of Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1883, Miss Ione W. Tanner became the wife of Captain S. J. Wright, of Paris, Texas, a distinguished planter as well as banker, and a member of one of the oldest of the pioneer families of Red River and Lamar counties.

Mrs. Wright's career as a prominent club woman of Texas commenced with her becoming a charter member of the Lotus Club of Paris, formed in 1890. Under Mrs. Pennybacker's administration, with whom she had been a schoolmate in Leavenworth, she served as a member of the Art Committee, her especial work being to compile a series of "Sketches of English Artists with Outlines of Their Works," which appeared in the *Dallas-*

Galveston News. "The Traveling Art Gallery" was at that time being sent out, personally conducted, under the auspices of this Art Department, English artists being especially featured. Mrs. Wright became chairman of the Art Committee, preparing sketches for publication and for the use of the club women for references of Italian, Dutch, Flemish, German and French artists, all of which were represented, though reproductions were sent out by her committee. In 1905, Mrs. Wright was elected president of the Third District, Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, under Mrs. Cone Johnson, State president. The special work of her administration was the founding of the "Educational Aid Fund" through her recommendation. This movement was so well received that it was soon made a portion of State Federation work, known as the "Educational Loan Fund," and placed upon a more business-like basis. In 1902, Mrs. Wright was elected first vice-president of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, and in 1909 was elected president of the State Federation. The foundation of all the plans of work during her administration was the threefold development of the child—physical, mental and moral. She has been known by some as the "Reform President," since it was through her zealous efforts that prison reform was agitated. She also recommended that the dependent family of the convict be provided for out of the proceeds of his labor, to which the Federation pledged its support. She used her efforts in behalf of a more adequate child labor law, the same to go hand in hand with compulsory education. The problem of the rural woman received attention for the first time by the club women, and the first country woman's club joined the Federation, that of Normanna, Texas, under Mrs. C. C. Swann, president. The first county federation was formed and added to the federated clubs of the State, the Armstrong County Federation, under Mrs. W. A. Warner, of Claude. The women wage-earner was first given statistical attention through Mrs. Wright's efforts. Through recommendations of Mrs. Wright, city federations were allowed to become members of the State Federation, and a committee on social service was added. As the crowning feature of this administration at its first meeting in Houston, the sum of \$2000 was pledged as Texas'

pro rata toward the General Federation's Endowment Fund of \$100,000

Seeing the need in Texas for a systematic compilation of the State's local history, legends, etc., Mrs. Wright asked her successor, Mrs. Hertzberg, for the appointment of chairman of History Committee, Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, after which, with the assistance of the club women of the State, as well as other local Texans, both men and women, she began editing and compiling "Texas: Historical, Traditional, Legendary," a work of such magnitude, and a task so monumental as to require more than the one volume originally intended. In preparing the "District of Bexar" for this work, she found the history of San Antonio so fascinating and so wonderful, in itself an epitome of the early history of Texas, that she prepared a separate and distinct volume, "San Antonio: Historical, Traditional, Legendary," which has recently left the press.

Mrs. Wright is a lineal descendant, through her maternal grandmother, of Bishop Henry, first Bishop of the Church of England.

She has two children, both married, George T. Wright, of Kiomatia, Texas, and Ione, who is married to R. I. Scales, of Paris, and she is happy in the possession of four grandchildren. Her husband passed away in October, 1915.



MRS. JAMES R. HARPER.

BY ELINOR M. WINN.

A great psychologist has said that the ultimate standard of value among human beings is *personality*. Subtle as is the meaning of the word and carelessly as it is used, to all minds it stands for a unity of qualities that stamp character.

Of Mrs. James R. Harper it may be said that only the word *personality* stamps her work, her worth and her charm. There is only one Mrs. Harper, and there was in the days of her young womanhood only one Clara Deason.

In the life of this gifted woman there have been events that have stood for the culmination of periods of preparation and effort, the details of which bear significance only as they are related to the triumphant result.

A Texan by birth and education, Clara Deason, in her young girlhood began to prepare for the work of teaching in Texas. From the first inspirational glimpse of the future the young girl worked toward a high ideal that was with her a kind of patriotism, for she loved her native State with a love that was strong and pure.

The free life of the ranch and plain, supplemented by the conventions of city and town, gave to her, as a student, a physical poise that reacted in her mentality, and from teachers and school executives she received such recognition as only the worthy receive.

Miss Deason's first teaching experience was in Dallas, Texas, and it was in that city that her first professional and society successes were achieved. Never for a moment neglecting her great work of teaching, Miss Deason was yet prominent in the social life of the city, and by her buoyant spirit, winsome smile and fine conversational qualities, she became as great a social favorite as she was a professional success.

The first significant event of Miss Deason's school career was her success with grammar school girls and boys, which resulted in the reorganization of a self-governing school—an achievement so remarkable that Miss Deason awoke one morning to find her fame recorded in a great daily newspaper, and enthusiastically commended by dozens of prominent educators.

As a direct result of Miss Deason's work in Dallas, she was offered a school principalship in Fort Worth, which she accepted, having the distinction of being the only woman ever elected to such a position in that city.

Following Miss Deason's appointment in Fort Worth, she was elected vice-president of the State Teachers' Association, and if a certain judge had not come riding by one day—who knows—the National Educational Association might have boasted another woman president.

As I have said before, Miss Deason's social life kept even step with her world work, and a more popular young lady never graced a ballroom, sparkled at a banquet table or smiled from a box at a theater.

In church and welfare work she maintained always a live in-

terest, and to these duties she brought a cheer that is often lacking where there is not perfect balance of professional, social and religious activities.

A pretty story might be written of Miss Deason's life romance, which began when she was a child, strengthened as she grew to womanhood and culminated in her marriage in 1909 to Judge James R. Harper, now Chief Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals at El Paso, Texas.

In a happy home now with a boy and a girl of her own, Mrs. Harper is doing her real world work, for which all the rest was but a preparation.

A chapter of her life that might be inserted is her beautiful devotion to those nearest and dearest to her by ties of blood and friendship. There has never been any shadow of turning in Mrs. Harper's loves and friendships, and I do not know that a finer thing could be said of any human being, and this fact goes to prove that Mrs. Harper has the great essential of personality, *truth and unselfishness.*

"If we would know the political and moral condition of a state, we must ask what rank women hold in it. Their influence embraces the whole life."

No woman lives to herself. Her children partake of her life. When she is thrilled with an idea, the whole family is awakened.—ALICE HUBBARD.

INVICTUS.

W. E. HENLY.

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods there be,
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance,
I have not winced or cried aloud,
Beneath the bludgeonings of chance,
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the Horror of the Shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not how straight the gate;
How charged with punishment the scroll;
I am the master of my fate—
I am the captain of my soul.



MRS. MARY AUTRY GREER.

MARY AUTRY, eldest child of Micajah Autry and Martha Wyche Autry, was born in Davidson county, Tennessee, February 7, 1827. Her mother was of the Putman family in Virginia, Putman being her maiden name. Her father, Micajah Autry, who fell at the Alamo, was of French extraction, his ancestors having come to North Carolina as Huguenots to escape the oppression of the Catholics in France. Her father was a lawyer, and an accomplished musician. He came to Texas in 1835, with James Bowie, by way of New Orleans, thence up Red River to Natchitoches, Louisiana, and from thence marched on foot by the old military road to San Antonio. The children of Mrs. Greer have

in their possession the original letter written by Major Autry from Nachitoches, Louisiana, on the eve of his departure, and this was the last letter he ever wrote, he having fallen, as stated, with Travis and Bowie in defense of the Alamo in March, 1836. The subject of this sketch married James Madison Greer at Holly Springs, Mississippi, December 22, 1841. Four children were born of this marriage—James M., Hal Wyche, Robert Autry, and D. Edward Greer; all four became lawyers, and, with the exception of James M., are now residents of the State of Texas.

Mary Autry Greer died in Beaumont, Texas, on May 25, 1915, at the ripe old age of eighty-three years. Her death came at the home of her younger son, D. Edward Greer, and came as she had often said she wished that it would—suddenly and evidently without pain. She was sitting in her rocking chair after dinner and said she believed she would take a nap. A few minutes after her son had left her she was found sitting with her head to one side with no contraction of pain on her face. She had gone to that judgment which she did not fear. Her body rests in the soil of Texas, the State she loved so well.

Mrs. Greer had only one brother, James L. Autry, who was a lawyer and had the distinction of being elected speaker of the house of representatives in Mississippi before he was twenty-one years of age. His partner in the law practice was L. Q. C. Lamar, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a colonel in the Confederate army, at one time in command of Vicksburg when it was attacked by General Grant. He, as also Mrs. Greer's nephew, Captain De Witt Clinton Smith, lost his life in defense of the Confederacy. It was Colonel Autry who, when General Grant ordered him to surrender, replied, "Mississippians do not know how to surrender." He left one son, Judge Jas. L. Autry, of Houston, Texas.

It was given Mrs. Greer to live almost a century, and perhaps the most eventful century of American history. When she was a child, the Napoleonic wars of Europe were a fresh memory, and the American Revolution was in the experience of many living men. General Washington himself had been a guest of her mother's home in Virginia, and General Jackson was an inmate of the household in Tennessee. She was intimately connected with

the struggle for the independence of Texas, since her father lost his life at the Alamo in that struggle. Again, in the war with Mexico in '46 she was thrown in contact with the young Americans leaving for the front. She often spoke of the leaving of the company raised by Eleanah Greer from Holly Springs, afterwards General Greer in the Confederate army, and of the enthusiasm of the ladies on that occasion. The subject of this sketch went through the terrible Civil War, and the more terrible Reconstruction Period following it, but lived to see the nation again united and virtually controlled by the sons of her beloved Southland. She lived to see Woodrow Wilson, President; Judge White, a Confederate soldier, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; and a majority of the cabinet Southern men. She saw Texas under four flags—the Mexican, the Republic, Confederate, and United States of America. She had an intimate friend at the Court of Maximilian when he was Emperor of Mexico, an American who was given the title of "Duke of Sonora." She owned slaves, and was brought up under the old aristocratic Southern régime.

In her lifetime she saw the industrial world changed by the invention of the steam railway, telegraph and telephone.

Having lived through all these wars, and being possessed of an intense idealistic and imaginative temperament, there developed in her an enthusiastic patriotism which lasted through her life. She was never able to entirely forgive the North for the needless oppression of the South during the Reconstruction Period, and her love for Texas was probably greater than that of most native-born Texans on account of her father having lost his life in the struggle for its independence.

In religion she was a devout Christian, as a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Like most women of her generation, she was taught many accomplishments, but little of the practical. So great was her love for learning, however, and so youthful was she at the time of her marriage that she presented the novelty of going to school after her marriage, as she had done before. She was an omnivorous reader, and her familiarity with all the English classics was wonderful. In her early life she studied Shakespeare and knew him so thoroughly that to the time of her death she made fre-

quent apt quotations from his plays, though she had been unable to read print for several years. She believed him to have been the greatest man who ever lived except Moses, and often said, half jocularly, that Shakespeare was inspired. Though possessed of a highly poetic and imaginative mind, she read and was familiar with the philosophy of Herbert Spencer and with the theory of evolution through the writing of Darwin and Haeckel; and, though a devout Christian, she was a believer in the theory of evolution.

Of medium height, well rounded shapely form, brunette in style, she was in youth considered quite pretty. Her chiefest charms were her grace of manner and her great sense of wit and humor, and quick repartee.

Music was a passion with her, and as a pianist she had unusual talent. She played many difficult pieces on that instrument, but sang the old melodies with far more enjoyment, accompanying herself on the guitar. She wrote music and composed several songs. So thorough was she in her piano playing that she could up to the time of her death render much classical music from memory, such as Beethoven's Spirit Waltz, though she had not heard a sound for nearly fifty years.

She read much, thought more, wrote some, and published very little. Her two grandsons, owning the Greer printing plant in Beaumont, printed several of her productions in pamphlet form for private distribution. Among others, she wrote a play she styled "Sam Houston."

Her description of Texas, extracted from her drama, "Pictures from the Old South," is worth mentioning. In a dialogue between General Sam Houston and General Jackson, she makes Houston say of Texas:

"Oh, it is a beauteous, glorious clime,
Where all the seasons meet, and blend.
She leaves her emerald-sandaled foot
In the crystal waters of the Gulf,
Her robe of turquoise blue is broidered o'er
With ever-blooming flowers of loveliest hue;
Her voice is tuneful melody itself;
Her breath is sweet as violets' scent,

For she wears the iridescent splendors
Of North, South, East, West, woven in one.
If, as scientists avow, she rose from nether deep,
Then Neptune kindly did transform
Each glittering gem, each shining pearl,
Into everlasting, ever-blooming fruits and flowers."

She also wrote a child's history of Texas, in which her intense love for the State and her idealization of it was demonstrated. She wrote a drama in form of an epic poem, in which the North and South were personified; and, though quite favorably criticized by eminent literary men, she could not bring herself to the detail labor of making it a finished production for publication. She had not sufficient ambition to really work on her literary compositions, and hence they had not the perfection she could have given them. In the *Memoirs of Jefferson Davis*, written by his wife, in the second volume, on page 924, the author quotes from this production of Mrs. Greer:

Aside from those characteristics to be gathered from what has heretofore been said in this sketch, there should be mentioned her glorious sense of humor that never degenerated into a sneer or the ridicule of others. It was spontaneous, wholesome and cheering. It lived with her through her long life, and most surely she needed its strength because she was a woman acquainted with sorrows. After the birth of her second child her hearing became impaired and gradually grew worse until in the middle 70's she lost it entirely. Her versatility of mind was great, and perhaps it may be said of her that she "accomplished little because she conceived so much." She was impatient of detail, and her "South" was merely a fragment instead of an orderly drama, because she didn't have the patience to put it in practical form. Shakespeare was to her an inspiration next to the Bible, and she knew with that thoroughness of knowledge all of the plays of the great master.



MRS. F. S. DAVIS.

In any list of highly cultured, nobly useful, and justly distinguished Texas women, the name of Mrs. F. S. Davis would stand at or near the head. She was born in Georgia, but she, with her parents, removed to Texas when she was a little child. Her father, Waid Hill, was of the far-famed Hill family of Georgia, and her mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Lawson, was of choice Scotch and English stock, distinguished for their sterling qualities of character and life. Waid Hill was descended in a direct line from the Huguenots of France. His ancestors

were soldiers in the American Revolution, and Mrs. Davis, whose maiden name was Mary A. Hill, is actively affiliated with the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Educated in one of our Texas colleges, and naturally endowed with an incisive and receptive mind, Mrs. Davis is a woman of exceptional culture and refinement. She was born to leadership. In every realm in which she moves she exhibits those sterling qualities of head and heart which, coupled with her grace and winsomeness, have by their very force and quality stamped her as one who is born to lead.

At the early age of fourteen she joined the First Baptist Church of Dallas, of which she has been a consistent and highly honored member ever since. In 1887 she was married to Dr. F. S. Davis, one of the leading physicians of Dallas. In 1898 she was elected recording secretary of the Baptist Women Mission Workers of Texas, which position she filled with exceptional ability until 1906, when she was elected to the office of president of the Baptist Women Mission Workers of Texas, in which capacity she has nobly served ever since that date. When she took the presidency of the Baptist Women Mission Workers of Texas, the annual contributions aggregated \$57,816.96. Last year they reached the startlingly gratifying figure of \$258,256.51. Much of this marvelous increase is due to the high administrative ability of the subject of this sketch.

Coincident with the other honors which have been conferred upon her by the Baptist women of her own State and of the South, has been her election and repeated re-election as vice-president of the Women's Missionary Union, auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention. This position she now holds, and through the years there has been an ever increasing love in the hearts of the Baptist women of the South for this remarkably capable and consecrated leader.

In addition to her other multiform activities, Mrs. Davis is editor of the Women's Department of the *Baptist Standard*, and is also an active member of the Dallas Pen Women's Club. For many years she has been actively and officially identified with the work of the Young Women's Christian Association, both local and national.

So universally is Mrs. Davis recognized as a woman of mark among the Baptists of the South that she was recently appointed by the Foreign Mission Board to the Panama-American Missionary Conference.

Among the marked achievements of her administration as president of the Baptist Women Mission Workers of Texas was the erection on the grounds of the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary at Fort Worth of the \$100,000 building completed last year, in which are housed the women students and teachers in the Baptist Women's Missionary Training School. All things considered, Mrs. Davis is making an impress upon her time and contemporaries unexcelled in Texas Baptist annals. She is now in the prime of her great, good life, and those who know her best think of her remarkable career with grateful hearts. While she has scored many important achievements, her mind and heart and life are so devoted and receptive that it is not too much to hope that in the years to come she will reach new heights of service, and win fresh laurels in that sphere in which she has found such marked distinction.

*From the lowliest depth there is a
path to the loftiest height.—CARLYLE.*

*"That man only is great who utilizes
the blessings that God provides; and of
these blessings no gift equals the gentle,
trusting companionship of a good
woman."*



MRS. W. P. HOBBY.

MRS. WILLIAM PETTUS HOBBY was born in Woodville, Texas. She is the daughter of Hon. S. B. Cooper, of New York, member of the Board of United States General Appraisers, formerly Representative in Congress from the Second Congressional District of Texas.

Mrs. Hobby was educated at Kidd-Key College, Sherman. Following her graduation she spent her young ladyhood in Beaumont, Washington and New York.

Essentially she is mentally broad and highly trained. Her native mental capacity has been developed to a degree that justifies in every sense the credit she gets everywhere as a brilliant, learned, well-poised, broad-minded and well-rounded woman. She

is Democratic to the core, politically and socially. She lived in Washington during the sessions of Congress and held a secure and enviable position in Washington society, where she was especially popular in congressional, diplomatic and executive circles. Hers was a substantial type of social activity. She waived nothing of the conventions and yet she carried into all her activities a sincerity and earnestness which won her many loyal friends among people whose names were known around the world. She moved in the inner circles, the circles within the circles, in Washington's many circles and among her highly esteemed friends she numbered diplomats, cabinet members, notable authors and men of science, presidents of the United States, ambassadors from the foremost nations of the world, men of letters and artists of international renown. And withal she is popular with those less favored in the fortunes and mishaps of politics and government life. She counts by the hundreds her loyal friends and admirers both in Washington and in her native State and home city. To meet her is to become her friend and loyal admirer. She makes no accounting of class or caste. She conquers with consummate ease and gentle grace all who come within her range. From the lowliest to the highest she flings around them the net of her affections and draws them to her service and support according to their fitness and favor.

In nearly every section of the United States lives somebody who has praise for her. Her life has been exceedingly full and active, and her campaign for friends and friendship has never slackened.

She was married to Lieutenant Governor W. P. Hobby in May, 1915.

In Beaumont, Mrs. Hobby has always been popular. Being always in the center of political strife, she learned deftness in dealing with people and, while she holds to firm convictions in all things, she has a faculty for comforting those who disagree with her which would mean unlimited success in the political advancement of a man, or a woman when they get the ballot. She has been foremost in the social life of Beaumont; has found time to aid in all commercial and civic matters engaging the attention of women, and withal has not neglected the literary pursuits of club life. Unceasing activity is her dominat-

ing characteristic. For her, humanity is something definite, something real and close, and she recognizes the need and place for all manner and kinds of people, and she accords to each one his rightful place and grants him his right of being and aids him to the exercise of his best elements. Fair-minded along fundamental lines, broad in her learning and with a marvelous facility for gathering all that is of value from things and people around her, she typifies the highest development of woman.

THE ROSE.

BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

*The Rose was born,
She bloomed, and died.
"A lot forlorn,"
Some mortal cried.*

*"A few brief days
Of life, a breath
Like summer haze,
And thence to death!"*

*Ah, well, that's life!
Our years are brief.
Some joy, some strife,
And then relief.*

*How joyous she,
How free from woes,
To live, and be,
And die, a Rose!*



MRS. JOHN W. PRESTON.

MRS. ANNIE LEWIS WHITE PRESTON, wife of Dr. John Preston, of Austin, was born of distinguished parentage in Seguin, Texas, April 12, 1861. Her parents, Judge John Preston White and Annie Stuart Lewis White, were Virginians of Scotch-Irish descent, and of notable ancestry of colonial and revolutionary distinction. Two great-grandmothers were sisters, Mary and Margaret Preston, daughters of Colonel William Preston, of Smithfield, Virginia, for many years a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. Mary married Colonel John Lewis, owner of the Sweet Springs of Virginia and one of General Washington's most loved and trusted aids-de-camp at Valley Forge.

Margaret B. married her cousin, Colonel John Preston, of Walnut Grove, Washington county, Virginia. Other maternal ancestors were Colonel Alexander Montgomery, nephew of General Richard Montgomery of colonial history, and Colonel William Russell Thomson, one of South Carolina's noted heroes. Through this ancestry, Mrs. Preston is a Colonial Dame of America, one of the most exclusive of the patriotic organizations. She is also a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Preston was educated at the Seguin Female Academy and the Farmville (Va.) College for Girls. While there she was a member of the St. Cecelia Society, a musical and literary organization. Mrs. Preston early achieved honors in music and literature, and was elected president of her class at commencement in 1877.

Returning to Seguin, she took active interest in work of her church, the Protestant Episcopal, was organist and choir leader. In 1879, she married Dr. John Preston, a native of Abingdon, Virginia. They located in Seguin, where Dr. Preston practiced his profession, and Mrs. Preston made a home for him and their family, without giving up her church and other work.

In 1886, Governor Ross appointed Dr. Preston first assistant physician at the State Insane Asylum, and after living in Austin nearly four years Governor Hogg appointed him Superintendent of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane at Terrell, Texas. Mrs. Preston identified herself at once with church work, was organist, president of the Ladies' Guild and teacher of the Sunday school. She organized a chautanqua circle and the first woman's club in Terrell, called the Progressive Club, now known as the Pioneer Club. It was at this time that Mrs. Preston did good work as Texas regent for the Confederate Museum at Richmond, Va., and interested herself in sending yearly to the State Fair at Dallas fancy work collected from the patients at the asylum, receiving for them money prizes and ribbons, which encouraged these unfortunate people to occupy their dull lives with worth-while work.

From Terrell they moved to Lockhart, where Mrs. Preston was president of the General N. De Bray Chapter, U. D. C., conferring on the Confederate soldiers of Caldwell county the first

Crosses of Honor bestowed there. She devoted a great deal of time to club work, helping to organize the Irving Club, one of the best in the State. She was one of the Board of Directors of the Eugene Clark Library, and organized the first Mothers' Club in the public schools there.

In 1903, Governor Lanham appointed Dr. Preston Superintendent of the Epileptic Colony at Abilene, and the Board of Managers appointed Mrs. Preston as Matron. She superintended the unpacking and arrangement of the furniture and supplies for all the cottages and buildings, the planting of flowers and shrubs, and helped to make the place a real home for the most unfortunate of the State's afflicted people. She became identified with the town in her church and club work. In 1909, when Dr. Preston was appointed by Governor Campbell to the superintendency of the State Insane Asylum, Mrs. Preston transferred her allegiance to Austin, and has ever since used her brain, her energy, her knowledge and her heart in church, civic and school club work. Perhaps, dearest to her heart is the last, for Mrs. Preston has demonstrated a wonderful ability in leadership in this work. She was president of Baker School Club, and for three years president of the High School Parents and Teachers' Club in the most successful and forward-marching years of the club's existence.

At the meeting of the Fifth District Convention of Texas Congress of Mothers, in May, 1916, Mrs. Preston was unanimously elected president of this district, comprising eighty-three counties of South Texas, an honor unexpected by her, but showing the appreciation of her co-workers of her capability for leadership.

Mrs. Preston is the mother of seven children—four sons and three beautiful and splendid young daughters, all of whom are achieving success in their line of work. The youngest, Margaret Lynn, is still in school.



MRS. R. E. BUCHANAN.

Mrs. R. E. BUCHANAN was born in Weatherford, August 11, 1866. She was the daughter of O. W. and Jane E. Keeler; grand-daughter of Oliver Loving, a pioneer of Texas, for whom Loving county and Loving Valley are named. Father O. W. Keeler, one of the early educators of Texas, taught school forty-six years; he was a man of great learning and classical education. Miss Eunice Keeler attended schools of Texas and New York. She was married to R. E. Buchanan, Fort Worth, Texas, February 22, 1887, one child, Oliver Buchanan, blessing this union. Always interested in education and cultural affairs of Texas, she joined the first literary club organized in Fort Worth,

the Woman's Wednesday Club, and organized the first literary club in Fort Worth for young women, in 1896—the Monday Book Club of Fort Worth. She directed the study of this club for ten years, and is still parliamentarian of the same, and a devoted and beloved member.

When the State Federation voted to raise a State Endowment Fund of \$10,000 to aid in carrying on the ever increasing work of State Federation, Mrs. Buchanan was chosen State chairman of Endowment. The Monday Book Club of Fort Worth was not the only organization wishing to honor Mrs. Buchanan by placing her name on the Honor Roll. When the Endowment Founders presented the opportunity, the First District of Federated Clubs insisted on honoring Mrs. Buchanan by placing her name on the State Honor Roll.

At one session of Texas Federation of Women's Clubs Mrs. Buchanan, chairman of the Endowment Committee, raised nearly \$2000 of the amount in fifteen minutes. In rapid succession several names were placed on the founders' roll, contributions of \$100 each being given for this purpose.

Mrs. Buchanan is one of the best parliamentarians of the State, and has twice served as State parliamentarian of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Buchanan is a gifted speaker, combining an ardent love for her work with a most charming personality.



MRS. WALTER D. ADAMS.

MRS. WALTER D. ADAMS, Forney, Texas, née Miss Matie Self, was born in Forney and has resided there all her life. She was married to Walter D. Adams December 20, 1895. She is an accomplished musician and prominent social leader, president Woman's Wednesday Club and treasurer of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Texas Pharmaceutical Association, a charter member of both organizations. She is active in all civic questions, intensely interested in any undertaking with which she is connected, avoiding positions of prominence, content to be allowed to work in the ranks, official preferment having no allurements except where it offers opportunity for more useful service. Possessed of practical

common sense, she is qualified, if need be, to grasp and deal with business problems, perfectly content, however, to entrust the care of such matters to her husband, familiarizing herself with its details only for the information which it affords. A close observer of public questions, yet having no desire to actively engage in its affairs; believing that that woman who best serves her home best serves her country; that the husbands and fathers who have established this great Commonwealth can still be trusted to safely guide its destinies.

"Woman was taken out of man; not out of his head to top him, nor out of his feet to be trampled underfoot; but out of his side to be equal to him, under his arm to be protected, and near his heart to be loved."

"I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving."



MRS. GEORGE LANGSTON.

MRS. GEORGE LANGSTON, née Miss Carrie L. Smith, is a native-born Texan, and has inherited the true pioneer spirit from a long line of ancestors. Early in the seventeenth century, one William Tounelier, a French Huguenot, born in 1675, carried his wife and baby into England. In 1740, descendants of these, William Tunnell and his wife, Lady Anne, came to America and settled in Fairfax county, Virginia. This same spirit of endurance brought the Smith brothers to the new country, and they founded homes in North Carolina.

It was in Rusk county, Texas, that Lucian Smith met and married Amanda Reagan, daughter of Matilda Tunnell and Wil-

liam Reagan, and here the subject of this sketch, a real daughter of the Republic of Texas, first saw the light. In her childhood days her father's oft-repeated words portray her spirit: "Well, I'll declare! When she's not reading she's scribbling, and when she's not scribbling, she's reading."

Mrs. Langston received her education in the public schools of Johnson county, in Granbury College and in the Sam Houston Normal Institute. In oratory and physical culture she studied in Chicago and New York. Later she taught in Granbury College, and during all this time appeared in public recital work before State Teachers' Associations, clubs, church societies and chautauquas. In the summer of 1890, Mrs. Langston had charge of the Department of Expression and Oratory at the then flourishing Chautauqua of Georgetown, Texas.

Since her marriage to Mr. Langston in 1893, Mrs. Langston has been active in the woman's club movement. She has served many times on the State Executive Committee, was president of the First District in 1908-10, and historian 1906-08, delegate-at-large to the biennials which met at St. Louis and San Francisco, president of her home club, the XXth Century, and organized, among others, the first Industrial Art Club of Cisco. She is an active member of the Methodist Church.

In 1904, Mrs. Langston wrote and published "The History of Eastland County, Texas."

Mr. and Mrs. Langston have one child, Joyce, a member of the class of 1917 in the University of Southern California.

However, Mrs. Langston's life work has been educating boys and girls. Together with Mr. Langston, she has directly forwarded the education of twenty-three young men and young women, and the number is beyond guessing that she has helped materially in hours of need and discouragement, and has inspired others to push on and do things worth while.



MRS. S. P. BROOKS.

MRS. S. P. BROOKS, of Waco, was born in Johnson county, Texas. Her parents came from Louisiana just after the Civil War. Her father, W. F. Sims, was a farmer of retiring disposition, and was for four years a Confederate soldier of experience on many battlefields, and a Christian gentleman of high merit. He lived to be 78 years of age. Her mother was educated in Keatchie College, but in a practical fashion reared to maturity a family of five sons and three daughters. She yet lives near Cleburne.

Mrs. Brooks was educated in Irving's Select School for women. She was a teacher for several years in the public schools of Cle-

burne, having the friendship of all who knew her. She was married to S. P. Brooks, of Waco, a teacher in Baylor University, who was afterwards elected president of that institution.

She has met well every detail of the manifold duties required of her in the twenty years of married life. She has two children—Aurelia, a senior in the Waco High School, and Sims Palmer in the grammar grade.

With her husband she has traveled much throughout the United States and Mexico. She lives at 1024 Speight Street, Waco, where she often entertains the Faculty, officers and students of Baylor, as well as her many friends in the city.

"Garner up pleasant thoughts in your mind, for pleasant thoughts make pleasant lives."

"What we are afraid to do before men, we should be afraid to think before God."

"Unselfish and noble actions are the most radiant pages in the biography of souls."



MRS. ADAM RANKIN JOHNSON.

BY MARY JOHNSON POSEY.

JOSEPHINE EASTLAND was born in White county, Tennessee, August 31, 1845. The Eastland estate, "Clifty," was one of the most valuable in that State and noted throughout the South for the food and shelter given to the Confederate soldiers during the Civil War. Upon this place was also located Bon Ayre Springs, a famous watering place, where the élite of the South gathered during the summer season. Here the Eastland family resided until Josephine was six months old, when they moved to Texas and bought a plantation on the Colorado river in Fayette county. The Eastland family had always been prominent in Tennessee.

Its men distinguished Southern gentlemen, and its women noted for their wit and beauty. They became no less prominent in their new Texas home.

Major Nicholas Eastland, Josephine's uncle, was a graduate of West Point, and served on General Jackson's staff during the war with Mexico. Later he was elected judge of his county, then became an influential and valued member of the Legislature. Eastland county, Texas, was named for him. Captain William Eastland, Nicholas' brother, was in the Goliad expedition, and was one of the Mier prisoners drawing a black bean and being shot by the Mexicans.

Josephine's father, Robert Mosby Eastland, died when she was six years old. In the course of time her mother was married to Warren J. Hill, a wealthy slave owner, whose plantation covered many rich acres near La Grange, Texas. Here Josephine lived until quite a large girl, when the family moved to Burnet, Texas, and had many exciting experiences in this Indian-infested district.

Josephine was sent to Austin to attend the school of Amelia E. Barr, the author, which at that time was the only girls' seminary in Texas. Just then the war cloud was hovering over the South, each day the mutterings of the approaching storm growing louder. She was married to Adam Rankin Johnson on January 1, 1861. In the following November the young husband left his bride to return to his native State, Kentucky, to enlist with General Forrest and fight for his country. A year passed in anxious waiting, and at last he returned a gallant figure in his colonel's uniform of gray. He took Josephine back with him and left her with friends at "Wheatland," their plantation, near Fincastle, Virginia. He then rejoined his command, hoping each day that the war would close and that he could return to his young wife. Three years passed with only occasional and dangerous journeys to Virginia by the Confederate colonel.

The South, during this terrible period, had been torn, dismantled, ruined. Continuous carnage drowned the song of birds that had made melody in this land of promise. Shot and shell mowed down the noblest of her sons. The vast plantations and the palatial homes that had been the Old Dominion's pride were reduced to ashes. It became a land of memories drenched

with the blood of Southern soldiery and the tears of Southern women, and Josephine's heart was not spared. Her husband, who had now won the rank of brigadier-general while leading a gallant charge at Grubbs Cross Roads, Kentucky, was shot through the eyes, rendering him totally blind. After a time in Boston Harbor prison he was exchanged and returned to "Wheatland," broken in health, his sight destroyed, and nothing of this world's goods but his Confederate uniform.

Did she despair when she contemplated a future robbed of all that had meant so much, with scarcely a ray of hope to lighten the lowering clouds; no home; no money, and a blind husband? *No.* A thousand times *No.* She turned a brave face to the battles of life and fought them bravely and well.

Now began the perilous trip to Texas; every inch of the road beset by dangers. When they reached Jackson, Mississippi, the victorious Federals had fired the town, and the streets were literally running in molasses. As the train drew into the station, a guard came through and ordered the removal of all Confederate uniforms. When he came to General Johnson and made the demand, a lady sitting immediately behind him rose up in righteous indignation, saying: "In the name of heaven, do you expect our soldiers to go naked? You have left them nothing but their uniforms, and now you demand them. This general shall not remove the uniform which he has done much to honor"; and opening her grip she took from it a long linen ulster, which she insisted upon the general's wearing, and which completely concealed his gray clothes. As they crossed the Mississippi river, the boat they were on was searched by Federal officers in the effort to find Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, whom they meant to hang. Failing this, they set fire to the boat, and it was only through heroic measures that the flames were controlled until those aboard could reach the shore.

The remainder of the journey to the Lone Star State was made in a carriage, and was fraught with great hardships and much danger. When they at last reached Texas and tried to cross the Colorado river they found it a swollen flood. By great persuasion the ferryman consented to take them over. They reached shore safely and encamped for the night. About sun-

down, what could have caused them more terror than the sight of twenty Comanche warriors riding into the stream on the opposite side? And with what relief did Josephine watch them battle with the angry waters and then withdraw without having secured their prey.

Llano, Texas, was reached at last, and there they settled. Indians were numerous, and their fiendish crimes grew worse. The struggle began. Three children were born to them in the course of time—Bettie, Robert and Juliet. After a time, strange as it may seem, they accumulated some stock and horses, but many were stolen by the Indians. One time in a hundred thousand you would see such courage and determination as dominated these two. The man blind was no less a *man*, and his helpmeet a most extraordinary woman. So success became theirs and together they literally wrested a fortune from this wild and forbidding land.

Later they moved to Burnet, Texas, which place has since been their home. General Johnson became a very influential citizen and accumulated much land. Here six more children were born—Fannie, Willie, Lucy, Adam, Ethel and Mary. The three former died young.

On the top of a hill east of the town stands Airy Mount, with twelve hundred and fifty surrounding acres of pasture land, including rich fields. In this domicile Josephine drew around her her loved ones and made a "*home*" for them. Hers was the hand that soothed when life grew ill. Hers the voice that gave encouragement in every trial. Her home and children were her happiness, and never once did she fail in the loving duties required by her blind husband. She reared six children to manhood and womanhood—six children to rise up and call her blessed.



MISS RUBY REID ROBINSON.

MISS RUBY REID ROBINSON is the daughter of Jas. R. Robinson, deceased, and Betty G. Robinson. She was born in the historic little town of Robinson, six miles south of Waco, which was first settled by her paternal grandfather, John Robinson, in 1850, and has ever borne his name. She is a niece of the Hons. Lud T. and N. B. Williams, of Waco. She is a granddaughter of that splendid old pioneer citizen of Lorena, Mr. H. C. Williams.

As a child, Miss Robinson had a decided inclination toward things artistic, and her mud pies were the pride of her associates. She spent four years as a student at Kidd-Key College, Sherman, Texas. At the end of her first year there, she won a

medal for drawing, which encouraged her in taking up the serious study of art. After leaving Kidd-Key, she studied two years in the Chicago Art Institute. She returned to her home in Waco, where she captured so many first prizes in designing figures in cotton for the Cotton Palace that she came to be a professional and was disqualified from the contests. Before this time, Miss Robinson had looked on her talent merely as an accomplishment, but when she was no longer eligible to enter amateur exhibits, she decided to turn it into practical use. She then spent a year in the Chase School of Art, in New York City. Frank Alvah Parsons, who is at the head of the Chase School and is one of the champions in America of commercial art, took great interest in Miss Robinson's work and pointed out to her the willingness with which big manufacturers pay for original and catchy advertisements. He suggested the novelty of statuary as an advertising medium, and with this in view she came to San Antonio and studied sculpture under Pompeo Coppini.

"The Retired Kid," done in plaster of Paris, is the work of Miss Robinon. This work was done for an automobile sales company, which gave their first order for one hundred of these figures in plaster. The Indian Maiden at the Cotton Palace, Waco, Texas, is also one of Miss Robinson's creations. The statue, which is of heroic and therefore more than life-size, is made entirely of cotton. To the eye it bears the similitude of marble or bisque. It stands on a base or pedestal perhaps six feet high, with a fountain at the base. As a model for this statue, Miss Robinson had the valuable co-operation of Miss Mamie Welch, of Waco, Texas, whose grace of figure and pose are exemplified in the statue. In the creation of this statue, design, tradition and history have been adhered to. Waco was the home of the aboriginal days, and took its name from the tribe of Waco Indians. She created the statue of an Indian woman looking westward over the prairies.



MRS. MABEL DAY LEA.

There is true beauty in the career of a self-reliant soul bent on success in a laudable direction. The courageous steps of such a woman embody a lesson worth treasuring in print. Such a propelling power animated and guided the soul of Mabel Day Lea through her entire life.

Mabel Day Lea was born in Brunswick, Chariton county, Missouri, July 4, 1854, the daughter of Mr. John Doss, a native of Kentucky, who in 1833 married Francis Pope Monroe, who was born in Richmond, Va., in 1817, a grand niece of President Monroe, and also a direct descendant of John Buckner, emigrant from England, who settled in Gloucester county, Virginia. He was a member of the House of Burgesses at the session of November 1683, to October 16, 1693. His son, Richard Buckner,

of Essex and Caroline counties, was also a member of the House of Burgesses for Caroline at the session of February 1727-8, May, 1730, to May, 1732.

Mrs. Mabel Day Lea, née Miss Mabel Doss, was educated at Hocker College, Lexington, Kentucky, where she graduated with honors in 1872. In 1873, she came from Chillicothe, Missouri, with her brother, John Doss, to Sherman, Texas; and as a teacher of music won not only distinction but a warm place in the hearts of the best and most refined people of Sherman. Their friendship was manifested by rich and enduring presents bestowed upon her on different occasions.

On the 26th of January, 1879, in Sherman, Miss Mabel Doss married Colonel William Henry Day, of Austin. This marriage was chronicled by the press of Denison and Sherman as one of the most joyous ever witnessed in Texas, hailed with blessings by friends of both parties. To them was born, December 19, 1880, a daughter, upon whom was bestowed the joint names of her parents, Willie Mabel.

Colonel Day had bought a ranch of 85,000 acres well stocked with fine cattle in Coleman county, and it was here he made his home with his family until the time of his death, June 14, 1881.

Mrs. Day was left a widow with a young baby and a large property heavily encumbered. She was a woman of positive, progressive and aggressive character. Her mind was well balanced for business as well as the fine arts. With her indomitable will power and unswerving faith in what was right, she took up her husband's business, overcame difficulties that would have discouraged others, and succeeded when many around her failed. Failure to her was only a link in the chain of success.

The Day ranch was the first to be fenced in the State of Texas. The cattle people in those days were accustomed to free grass, and there was a body of men who revolted against the idea of pastures being fenced and formed themselves into a body known in history as the fence-cutters. Shortly after the death of Colonel Day, they cut every strand of wire on the Day ranch, and destroyed hundreds of miles of fence. Mrs. Day went to Austin and legislated against fence cutting, and it was she who

was instrumental in having laws passed which made this act a felony, thereby putting an end to this lawless business.

Mrs. Day was a regular attendant at the conventions of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, and, though not a member of the association, she had many close and ardent friends in the convention, and was quite active at this time in consummating large cattle and land transactions.

On April 28, 1889, Mrs. Mabel Day was married the second time to Captain J. C. Lea, of Roswell, New Mexico, the founder and promoter of the famous Pecos Valley. Mrs. Lea was a woman who could not stand still. In Roswell, she put her energies to work to build churches and colleges. She was a charter member of the Christian Church there, and today a beautiful \$25,000 church building, with a large and active membership, stands as a monument to her pioneer efforts in church work.

The New Mexico Military Institute, a State military school, was first founded by Captain and Mrs. Lea, Mrs. Lea being the power behind the throne, and the captain with his active connection with government affairs succeeded in having this made a territorial institution. It has for the past three successive years been designated by the United States War Department as a distinguished institution, which fact places it among the first ten military schools of America. Graduates from this school enter the United States army as second lieutenants. The Military Institute is owned and supported by the State of New Mexico. The present plant is estimated to be worth \$300,000.

Mrs. Mabel Day Lea was a foundation builder, a pathfinder, a committee of ways and means of opening up and doing things. Mrs. Lea was at all times in close touch with her business interests in Texas, and Coleman county owes her much, for she was the first one to open her ranch for colonization. She had founded homes and settled over five hundred families in Coleman county, and built up schools and churches, and communities of high moral and religious tone. Mrs. Lea was actively engaged in this work at the time of her death, April 4, 1906.



MRS. O. B. COLQUITT.

MRS. OSCAR BRANCH COLQUITT was born at Minden, Webster Parish, La., November 19, 1865. Her father, Isaac Murrell, and her mother, Rebecca Fuller, were born in Claiborne Parish, La., out of which Webster Parish was created. Her father, Isaac Murrell, was the first white male child born in Claiborne Parish, his father having emigrated there about fifteen years after Jefferson bought Louisiana from France, or about 1818. Her father, Isaac Murrell, was a merchant and planter, and was interested in business at Minden, La., and in New Orleans under the firm name of Rawlins & Murrell, for many years before his death. Mrs. Colquitt was one of eight children, four of whom are liv-

ing. Mrs. Colquitt married December 9, 1885, and is the mother of five children; the youngest, Walter F., died three years before her husband was nominated for Governor in 1910, the others all being grown. Mrs. Colquitt, most of her life, has taken an interest in church work, charity work, and was especially interested in patriotic associations, like the Daughters of 1812 and the Daughters of the Confederacy. She belonged to no women's clubs except the "Mothers' Club."

As to her management of the Mansion during the four years her husband was governor, thousands of citizens of Austin and Texas, men and women, are in position to speak. Governor Colquitt has often said, "No man ever had a better wife, no children a more patient, faithful and sympathetic mother. Preferring the seclusion of the domestic circle, she never shrank from public duty—social, religious or official."

*"If, instead of a gem or even a flower,
we could cast the gift of a lovely thought
into the heart of a friend, that would be
giving as the angels give."*

*"Woman!" With that word, life's
dearest hopes and memories come. Truth,
beauty, love, in her adored, and earth's
lost paradise restored, in the green bower
of home."*



MRS. FANNY CHAMBERS GOOCH IGLEHART.

BY MRS. V. O. KING.

MRS. FANNY CHAMBERS GOOCH IGLEHART first became known to the literary world through her book, "Face to Face with the Mexicans," and through her exhaustive study of Mexican life and character: the entire subject matter was obtained within their homes, seven years having been consumed in the preparation of this book. She speedily absorbed their language, and through this medium she was enabled to make a clear and comprehensive study

of their lives, which has given satisfaction to readers of this book, not only in Mexico and the United States, but also in Europe. Mrs. Iglehart's gifts of creation and expression are pronounced in their character, and are harmoniously combined for effective work. When the book appeared, it was widely heralded throughout the country, both by the newspapers and magazines, and among the most brilliant criticisms of the writers of the times was that of William Dean Howells, who devoted four pages in *Harper's Monthly*. Her genius has been given distinguished recognition by the ablest writers and literateurs everywhere. She has been made a member of the leading scientific and historical societies of Europe and America, and among them she has been made Fellow of the Royal Society of Science and Letters of London, England, and her name appears upon the rolls of many states in this country.

Mrs. Iglehart's last book, "The Boy Captive of the Texas Mier Expedition," treats of one of the most stirring episodes in the history of Texas. It is due to her extended study of Mexican life, as embodied in her "Face to Face," that she was enabled to gather data to make one of the most valuable story books between Texas and Mexico.

Mrs. Iglehart is a social genius, and many of her talents have been cut and polished to that end. She is blessed with a fine physique, commanding presence, and subtle power, known as personal magnetism, which is known to the Mexicans as "simpatica." In conversation, she has infinite tact and possesses the power of bringing to the surface the best qualities of those who come in contact with her magical influence, and, although she is so admirably accomplished, she has neither pretense nor pedantry, and moves with conscious ease in the palaces of the rich and the cottages of the poor, bearing with her the aroma of grace and sympathy. Her wit and repartee owe its sparkle to her Irish ancestry, which came from both parents, and the solidity of her character came from the English of her father, and the brilliance and charm of her manner come from the Huguenot of her mother. Being one of the closest observers, all that she writes possesses the flavor of remarkable charm and ability.

Mrs. Iglehart is a native of Mississippi, brought here when

a child, and she has great reverence and love for her adopted State. One of the most remarkable phases of her composite character is the calm and patient manner in which she meets every change that comes up in her life. Her loyalty as a friend has a special merit, and once enjoying the richness of her friendship, one always wishes to possess it. All her qualities are of the highest order, and gives her a remarkable personality that is rarely met.

*"Be just and fear not; let all the ends
thou aimest at be thy country's, thy
God's, and truth's."*

*"Ideas are the factors that lift civil-
ization. They create revolutions. There
is more dynamite in an idea than in
many bombs."*



MRS. V. A. COLLINS.

MRS. V. A. COLLINS, née Miss Nannie Kuykendall, of Grand Saline, Texas, was born in Van Zandt county, Texas, July 20, 1881.

She is the daughter of E. R. Kuykendall, now of Grand Saline, Texas. Her mother was a Miss Bratcher. Her parents were of two of the oldest families of Van Zandt county, both families having settled there in the early 50's.

She was educated in the public schools of Van Zandt county, at Canton and Grand Saline.

On December 14, 1902, she was married to V. A. Collins, since which time she has resided in Beaumont, Texas. Of this

marriage, four children have been born, towit: Allene, age 11 years; W. K., age 10 years; Lillian Mae, age 8 years, and Jack D., age 5 years.

She is a member of the Christian Church, the Ladies of the Maccabees, the Woodman Circle and the Pythian Sisters. She is president of the Mothers' Congress of Jefferson county, Texas, and also president of the Parent-Teachers' Association of the school district in which she resides.

She is an ardent prohibitionist and woman suffragist, and always manifests great interest in public affairs.

"When the Almighty designed to create man, the various angels of his attributes came in their order before Him and spoke of his purpose. Truth said, 'Create him not, Father. He will deny the right; deny his obligations to Thee, and deny the sacred and inviolate truth; therefore create him not.' Justice said, 'Create him not, Father. He will fill the world with injustice and wrong; he will desecrate Thy holy temple, do deeds of violence and of blood, and in the very first generation he will wantonly slay his brother; therefore create him not.' But gentle Mercy knelt by the throne and whispered, 'Create him, Father. I will be with him in all his wanderings; I will follow his wayward steps, and by the lessons he shall learn from the experience of his own errors, I will bring him back to Thee.'"



MRS. CONE JOHNSON.

Rare beauty of person and charm of manner rivaled only by intellectual attainments and strength of character; this is aptly descriptive of Mrs. Cone Johnson, of Tyler, née Miss Birdie Robertson, of Salado, a native daughter of Texas.

She is descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors, the Robertsons of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, prominent in their country's history from King's Mountain to San Jacinto.

Her great-uncle, General James Robertson, was the founder of Nashville, Tennessee, the compatriot of John Sevier, and the intimate of General Jackson. Her great-grandfather, Elijah Rob-

ertson, was a colonel in the War of the Revolution; her grandfather, Sterling S. Robertson, was a major of Tennessee troops in 1812, Empresario in Texas under the Mexican Colonization Laws and founder of Robertson's Colony; commanded a company at San Jacinto; was a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence, and a member of the Senate of the First Congress of Texas.

Her father, E. Sterling C. Robertson, came to Texas when a youth, aided his father in the work of the colony, was Acting Postmaster General of Texas in 1839; was a member of the Secession Convention of 1861; commissioned a brigadier general of Texas State troops; served on staff of General McCullough with the rank of colonel, and actively participated in the war between the States until the surrender of General Lee. He was a member of the Texas Constitutional Convention of 1876; was a man of large affairs and wide influence and of great patriotic devotion to his State and country.

But Mrs. Johnson's claims to be ranked as one of the noted women of Texas do not rest on her descent from such distinguished ancestry. They are but the background of her own achievements.

A catalogue of them will be the best eulogy that can be pronounced upon her:

Graduating from Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia, with high honors, she was soon thereafter married to Hon. Cone Johnson, then a member of the Texas Senate. In 1903, Mrs. Johnson went to her Alma Mater to deliver the literary address at the Commencement, it being the first time such an honor was conferred upon a woman.

Passionately devoted to the memory of the cause of the Confederacy and to the welfare of the survivors of that historic struggle and active in the work of the Daughters, she was elected president of the Texas Division, U. D. C., in 1902, and is held in the highest esteem by that band of noble, devoted women. Amongst her most ardent admirers are many old Confederate veterans, upon whose lapel she pinned the simple but priceless Cross of Honor.

At the Austin Convention in 1905 of the Texas Federation of

Women's Clubs, she was elected president. Her administration was marked by great growth in the membership of the Federation and by increased activities of the clubs in matters of education and civic improvement.

When the College of Industrial Arts for young women at Denton was created, Mrs. Johnson, by appointment of Governor Lanham, became a member of the first Board of Regents, and by reappointment of Governors Campbell and Colquitt served until ill health necessitated her withdrawal from the work.

In the National Campaign of 1912, Mrs. Johnson was vice-president of the Women's National Wilson and Marshall Democratic League, and was an active worker and adviser at the National Democratic headquarters in New York.

In 1914, her husband receiving from President Wilson the appointment as Solicitor of the State Department, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson took up their residence in Washington, where she soon became prominent and popular in the social affairs of the National Capital. With her white hair but youthful face, flawless complexion and the indescribable charm of a cultured woman of the South, she is a striking figure in the social life of official and diplomatic circles as guest and hostess.

Mrs. Johnson has accomplished her work without noise or flare of trumpets, and with a modesty becoming a true daughter of the South. Nothing has ever been allowed to interfere with her duties to her church and charity. For more than eight years she was the president of the Women's Home Mission Society of Marvin Church, Tyler, and has always been actively interested in charity and civic improvements. The affection in which she is held by the people of her home city, of all ranks and conditions, is a beautiful tribute to a beautiful woman with a beautiful character.



MRS. ELLA CARUTHERS PORTER.

Mrs. PORTER is a native Texan, daughter of Captain Samuel and Lula Cox Caruthers. Her father came to Texas from Tennessee in the early 30's, when a small child, and he and his family were actively connected with the early history of Texas. Two uncles fought in the battle of San Jacinto. He was a captain in the Civil War and a man of unrelenting principles of honor and integrity. Her mother was a native of Virginia and possessed unusual literary ability.

Mrs. Porter was married at a very early age, was left alone a few years later with two little girls. Later she entered Nashville College for Young Ladies, placing her children in the primary

department. She remained here for three years, and received her degree in history. She then went to Chicago, where she took a special course in sociology in Chicago University. Returning to Texas four years later she accepted the chairmanship of Mothers' Department in the Texas Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a position she ably filled for a number of years, and which proved excellent training for her broader work a few years later.

In 1900, Mrs. Porter was sent as a delegate to represent Texas at the World's Temperance Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in Edinburgh, Scotland. Lady Henry Somerset presided at this great gathering of temperance workers from all over the world.

In 1908, Mrs. Porter was appointed by the Governor to represent Texas at the First International Congress on the welfare of the child, held in Washington, D. C. In the spring of the following year she called together the local Mothers' Clubs of Dallas, her home city, and organized them into the Dallas Council of Mothers.

It was through Mrs. Porter's efforts that the first board of censors for moving pictures was appointed in Dallas.

In 1909, Mrs. Porter sent out a call for a Texas Congress of Mothers to be held in Dallas during the State Fair. Every mayor in the State was asked to appoint delegates to this meeting. A most enthusiastic body of representative mothers and teachers from all over the State answered the call, and when Mrs. Porter presented the question as to whether the body wished to form a State Congress of Mothers, every representative present arose to her feet, and then and there under the inspiration of that holy purpose the Texas Congress of Mothers was born, and the motto, "A little child shall lead them," was adopted. Mrs. Porter was elected president; Mrs. Eleanor Brackenridge, of San Antonio, first vice-president, and Mrs. John S. Turner, of Dallas, recording secretary. An official organ, the *Texas Motherhood Magazine*, was also launched. The growth of the Texas Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations was remarkable, due largely to Mrs. Porter's organizing ability and untiring efforts.

In 1910, Mrs. Porter called together and presided over the first Child Welfare Conference ever held in Texas. The conference met at Austin under the auspices of the Texas Congress of Mothers, and came together at the close of the second State Convention of the Congress. Fourteen State organizations, all having some department bearing upon child welfare, were represented. The intent of the Conference was to co-ordinate the work in the State for child welfare, and to prevent duplication of effort. The Conference agreed that its specific work would be to unite the efforts of all these organizations towards the passage of legislative measures that would better conditions for children in Texas.

During Mrs. Porter's administration of the Congress of Mothers the first child welfare exhibit ever held in the State was successfully maintained at the Texas State Fair in Dallas. The object of this exhibit was to demonstrate the work of the Congress of Mothers and to show through object lessons the need for better conditions for children in the home and in the school. It demonstrated conclusively the great need for a more intelligent parenthood. A moving picture show in connection with this exhibit was of great educational value in showing, among other things, the danger of the common house-fly and the mosquito, also the danger to the child of impure milk. Another remarkable exhibit shown at this time demonstrated the danger of the common drinking cup, which, followed by a persistent campaign, resulted in the establishment of sanitary drinking fountains in almost all the public schools over the State, and in the adoption of the individual drinking cup on all railroad trains and in many public places of business.

Through Mrs. Porter's efforts a bill providing for a Child Welfare Commission in Texas was drafted and presented to the Legislature, but failed of passage on account of a small appropriation asked for its maintenance. An educational campaign was also begun during the third year of the Congress looking towards the introduction of a bill providing for State aid for needy mothers—mothers who are struggling alone, and unprovided for, to bring up good citizens for the State.

At the close of the third year of the Congress of Mothers, Mrs.

Porter declined to serve the organization longer as its president, though persistently urged to do so. She was elected honorary president and life member of the executive board.

During the three years of Mrs. Porter's administration of the Congress the organization increased to something over eight hundred members.

The active aid and co-operation of all State educational institutions had been enlisted. The State Department of Public Instruction, realizing what a power for good organized motherhood would mean to the public school system of Texas, gave its unqualified endorsement and co-operation. The Conference for Education had backed its endorsement by a substantial financial donation. All these agencies coming together in a sympathetic co-operative spirit for child welfare, fully demonstrated the truth that "the love of childhood is the common tie which unites us in holiest purpose."

"Alas, we make a ladder of our thoughts, where angels step, but sleep ourselves at the foot; our high resolves look down upon our slumbering acts."

"What we admire in Columbus is not his having discovered a world, but his having gone to search for it on the faith of an opinion."

THE BRAVEST BATTLE.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

The bravest battle that ever was fought;
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not;
It was fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen;
Nay not with eloquent word or thought,
From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But patiently, silently bore her part—
Lo! there is that battlefield.

No marshaling troop, no bivouac song;
No banner to gleam and wave;
And Oh! these battles they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave!

Yet, faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town—
Fights on and on in the endless wars,
Then silent, unseen—goes down.



MRS. E. A. WATTERS.

Although born near Springfield, Illinois, and educated in Missouri, Mrs. Watters claims Cleburne, Texas, as her adopted home, for she came there soon after graduating, and was connected with its public schools for six years, five years as principal of a ward school. She was married to Dr. E. A. Watters of Fort Worth, June 9, 1897. Four boys have come into their home. Realizing the value of the kindergarten in the education of the child, Mrs. Watters became active in the Kindergarten Association, acting as vice-president. The Association succeeded in getting the kindergarten in the public schools of Cleburne.

In 1910, she was appointed by the executive board of Texas Congress of Mothers as chairman for Tarrant county. She organized a Parent-Teachers Association in the city and country

schools. In 1912, she was appointed president of the First District, which position she held until November, 1914, when she was elected vice-president-at-large of the State and was made the head of the executive department. She is greatly interested in the welfare of the child in home, state and school, and in every department of the work of the Texas Congress of Mothers. She is also an active member of the Mary Isham Kuth Chapter of the D. A. R.

*"The best portion of a good woman's
life is her little, nameless, unremembered
acts of kindness and of love."*

*"The brightest blaze of intelligence is
of incalculably less value than the small-
est spark of charity."*



MRS. JOHN W. WOODS.

Mrs. JOHN W. Woods, before her marriage, December 26, 1900, was Helen Mary Smith. She was born in Blossom, Lamar county, Texas. She was the great-granddaughter of Hardy Moore, a pioneer settler of Lamar county. She is of Scotch-Irish descent. Her grandmother was a direct descendant of the Folsoms, who, on account of their political influence, were banished from England after the battle of Culloden.

The Folsoms and Moores figured largely in the history of the colonies and the Revolutionary War; Morris Moore of South Carolina being an ancestor.

She is a very loyal daughter of the Confederacy; was educated

in the public schools of Texas, with two years normal training, preparatory to teaching. She is also a trained reader.

She has remarkable mentality, and, although frail, is an incessant student, giving much time to history, literature and mental science. While she isn't a lawyer, she is interested in law, and often assists her husband in working up his cases. She has given some attention to writing, and some of her verses have real merit. Her interest in politics is actuated solely for the betterment of conditions for women and children, for she is a home body, engaging herself almost entirely in home-making and education of her little daughter, who will enter a preparatory school by the time she is twelve.

Mrs. Woods accomplishes things, not by leading and pulling, but by remaining in the background to push. She was responsible for the election of her husband to the legislature, and without making herself a conspicuous figure, helped to make him Speaker, that she might further the chances of her pet measure, the Compulsory Education Bill.

*"Kind hearts are more than coronets,
and simple faith than Norman blood."*

"The highest joy to the Christian almost always comes through suffering. No flower can bloom in Paradise which is not transplanted from Gethsemane. No one can taste of the fruit of the tree of life, that has not tasted of the fruits of the tree of Calvary. The crown is after the cross."



MISS M. ELEANOR BRACKENRIDGE.

MISS M. ELEANOR BRACKENRIDGE, a leader in advanced movements among women in Texas, is a native of Indiana. After graduating at Abderson's Female Seminary in New Albany, Indiana, she joined her family in Texas, where they had settled some years previously. Her girlhood was spent in beautiful Jackson county, where she was friends with all in the joy of life and youth, an eager listener to the romance of the early days from the lips of those broad-minded makers of history, the Austin colonists.

The most influential organization of that day was the Temperance Society, which constituted the social function of the

week in the meeting of young and old. An effort was made by the young men of the society to take the ladies into full membership, granting them voting privileges; at the end of a warm contest, the resulting tie vote was decided in the negative by the presiding officer's vote.

After Miss Brackenridge and her mother removed to San Antonio, their home at the head of the river was a social center, where the Pioneer Club of San Antonio was organized in the year of the advent of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Our Reading Club, the oldest club of San Antonio now surviving, is a legitimate descendant of the Head of the River Mutual Admiration Society. The meeting of the Texas Federation of Literary Clubs in Tyler and the General Federation of Clubs in Denver was a revelation of the wonderful gifts of women and an inspiration to effort, followed by the organization of the Woman's Club of San Antonio, the first department club of the State, which has the honor of freeing the clubs of the limitation of the word "literary." Miss Brackenridge served as president for seven years. The club took the initiative in placing industrial and manual training in the public schools; a police matron and probation officer in the city hall; also the initiative in the study of laws affecting women and children, and other work since taken up by the Federation. The Woman's Club of San Antonio has the honor of being the first to endorse suffrage.

Miss Brackenridge also took a leading part in organizing the Texas Congress of Mothers, of which she is honorary president. Though a believer in the equal rights of women since her girlhood, it was not until she felt that the time was ripe for this feature which all of her other efforts had been leading up to, that she published and distributed over the State a pamphlet, "The Legal Status of Women in Texas," the first fruits of which was a change in the property rights of married women. Miss Brackenridge was one of the three women first to receive recognition by the State in her appointment as Regent of the College of Industrial Arts at Denton, Texas, which office she still holds.

Miss Brackenridge served as president of the Texas Woman's Suffrage Association, of which she is now honorary president, where her interest and influence is still felt.



MRS. FRED ALEXANDER SCOTT.

Bird Cochran Scott (Mrs. F. A. Scott) was born in Robinson, Illinois, but came to Texas when only a year old, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cochran, first locating in San Marcos, and later at San Antonio.

Mrs. Scott was educated in the San Antonio public schools, graduating from the high school when in her seventeenth year with the highest honors, winning the Callaghan gold medal for scholarship and the University of Texas scholarship.

Previous to her marriage, Mrs. Scott taught for a year in one of the Austin public schools.

Mrs. Scott laughingly declares she was born in a newspaper

office, for her father has been a newspaper man all his life. He was founder of a number of newspapers in San Antonio, and was one of the pioneer editors of Texas. Her husband is also a newspaper man, for years circulation manager and later business manager of the *Austin Daily Statesman* and other publications.

Mrs. Scott's newspaper career began about fifteen years ago. She edited the society department of the *Austin Statesman* for ten years, giving up the work in 1911.

When the *Austin American* was founded in 1914, she accepted the position of the Woman's Department. Mrs. Scott takes keen interest in her work, which includes special articles and news stories, and is considered one of the best newspaper women of Texas. She was sent by the *Austin American* as special representative to the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held in New York City, May 22nd to June 3rd, 1916.

Mrs. Scott has two children, and besides her newspaper work keeps in touch with various phases of club life, being especially interested in Mothers' Club work. She is a Daughter of the American Revolution, a Daughter of the U. S. War of 1812, and a member of the oldest literary club in Austin, the Pathfinders. She belongs to the Texas Fine Arts Association, the Texas Folk Lore Society, Business and Professional Women's Club, and was the first president of the Austin Kwill Klub.

In acknowledgment of her ability as a newspaper woman, Mrs. Scott was elected president of the Texas Woman's Press Association for the term 1916-1918.



MRS. SARAH L. BOATWRIGHT.

Mrs. SARAH LEILA LAW BOATWRIGHT was born in Plantersville, Texas, December 29, 1862. Places of residence have been Houston and Bryan.

In common with many other prominent women of Texas, she was educated at Baylor Female College at Independence, before the removal of the institution to Belton. She was graduated in 1879, and took post-graduate work in 1880, specializing in music, and was the recipient of many collegiate honors.

She was married on May 30, 1882, to Mr. H. O. Boatwright, of Bryan, now president of the First National Bank of Bryan.

She pursued her music in various branches, years after her

marriage; took up special work on pipe organ in Chicago Musical College, and is recognized as a most talented and brilliant performer on the pipe organ. Her accomplishment in this direction has been generously recognized, and many demands have been made upon her for concert work, recitals, etc., to which she has been glad to accede, giving freely of her talent for the benefit of religious and charitable enterprises.

Her home has been a musical center, and it is no wonder that its atmosphere has developed two artists of rare gifts along musical lines in the person of the two daughters, and a genuine love for music in her only son, S. L. Boatwright.

*"Every action of our lives touches on
some chord that will vibrate in eternity."*

*"A woman might frame, and let loose
a star, to roll in its orbit, and yet not
have done so memorable a thing before
God, as she who lets go a golden-orbed
thought to roll through the generations
of time."*



HORTENSE SPARKS WARD.

BY JULIA IDESON.

HORTENSE SPARKS WARD is one of Texas' own daughters; one of whom Texas will long be proud. "Forever alive, forever forward," she is a woman born to do things. Responsibilities that might easily have crushed another woman seem to have been only spurs to urge her on to bigger things. A "remarkable woman" she may be called without exaggeration.

Hortense Sparks was born in Matagorda county, Texas, and educated in the convent, Nazareth Academy, Victoria, Texas. She married at an early age, and while still a very young woman found herself a widow with three little girls to support—a pros-

pect that to most women would be appalling. But to her, it is hard to believe, it was only a simulating responsibility. She came to Houston where, through successive steps that attest her character and ability, she was finally admitted to the bar. She studied stenography, became a court reporter, and then studied law. An ordinary woman might have stopped at any one of the earlier steps. In 1910 she was admitted to the bar, shortly after her marriage to W. H. Ward.

The big things Mrs. Ward has done, beside making herself the first woman in Texas to be admitted to the bar, is her splendid work in bettering the laws relating to married women. The laws of Texas in this respect were very bad. Everybody admitted it. And nearly everybody accepted it. There were protests to be sure. Clubs debated it and passed resolutions about it and presented voluminous petitions to the State Legislature. But the legislators apparently were not concerned over the condition of the voteless half of the population. Then Hortense Ward put her shoulder to the wheel. It is true the ground had been somewhat prepared. It is true also that she had splendid assistance from the Texas press and from some of Texas' fine and noble sons, including Senator Horace W. Vaughan and Hon. John W. Woods—all of which no one admits more readily than Mrs. Ward herself. But bills do not get through a State legislature on their own merits. Some one with keen political acumen and a heartfelt interest must stay with them from beginning to end—and that is what Hortense Ward did. And that is why today in Texas women can control their own property and earnings and are freed from most of the legal liabilities of coverture.

Mrs. Ward's daughters are now grown to womanhood, and two of them are happily married. Marie is Mrs. P. L. Buvens, and Margnerite or "Rita," as her family call her, is Mrs. John H. Crooker, wife of the district attorney, a young man with a bright political future. The third, Hortense, is still in school. Mrs. Ward's husband, W. H. Ward, who with her forms the law firm of Ward & Ward, has been county judge for several years.

Mrs. Ward's interests are broad, and she gives freely of herself and her talents to the causes in which she is interested. She

is always on the side of progressive measures. Her ability is recognized in the honors and offices that came to her. She is vice-president of the Woman Lawyers' Association, and a member of the executive board of the local woman suffrage organization.

"She has a gay intensity of action," writes William Hard of her in an article in the *Delineator* for August, 1913, describing her legislative victory—a happy phrase that truly describes her manner. Keen, alert, interested in life and all that pertains to it, and living life for all there is in it, but always with a hand stretched out to help, Hortense Ward's is an energizing and stimulating personality that leaves its mark on all it touches.

*"An arrow may fly through the air and
leave no trace; but an ill thought leaves
a trail like a serpent."*

*"It was a beautiful and striking reply,
given by one in affliction, who, when
asked how it was that he bore it so well,
replied, 'It lightens the stroke, I find, to
draw near to Him who handles the rod.'"*



MRS. W. O. MURRAY.

MRS. W. O. MURRAY (Ella Steele Peacock) is a daughter of Thomas J. and Selina (Steele) Peacock, of Shelbyville, Tenn. A native Texan, she spent her childhood days on a ranch on the Cibolo river in what was then Bexar county. She was very fond of athletics and sports, and early learned to ride any horse, to hunt, to fish, and to swim in the big "swimmin' hole" back of the house, where she became one of the expert swimmers of that time. Most of her studying was done under the instruction of able tutors.

On October 10, 1883, she married William Owen Murray, a merchant and banker of Floresville, Texas, who has served his

State as Representative, Senator, and as Prison Commissioner. To this union were born five children—Mattie Steele, Ida Mae, Laura (deceased), William Owen, Jr., and De Witt. All are graduates of the University of Texas except De Witt, who is at present a member of the Senior Law Class there.

Mrs. Murray is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She is active in the club life of her town, having been president of the local chapter Daughters of the Confederacy and Worthy Matron of the Jasmine Chapter No. 211, O. E. S. Her life may be summed up in these words: A devoted mother, a kind neighbor, a loyal friend.

*"Evil report, like the Italian stiletto,
is an assassin's weapon."*

*"A woman has this quality in common
with the angels, that those who suffer
belong to her."*

*"There are no crown-wearers in heaven
that were not cross-bearers here below."*



MRS. CLARENCE MARTIN.

MRS. CLARENCE MARTIN, wife of Judge Clarence Martin, of Fredericksburg, was born at Buda, Hays county, Texas, on August 1, 1870, her maiden name being Frank Barnett Johnson, daughter of Sam E. and Eliza Johnson. She was the second child of a large family of nine children.

She spent her early days at Buda, where in Hays county she received a teacher's certificate, and in 1888 she moved with her father and mother to Gillespie county, where she was employed at Stonewall, in 1889, as school mistress of that school. On February 24th, 1892, she married Clarence Martin of Johnson City, Texas. On March 10, 1894, a son, her only child, was born to them, Thomas Johnson Martin, who, with his father, Clarence

Martin, is engaged in the practice of law at Fredericksburg, Texas, under the name of Martin & Martin.

In 1892 they resided at Johnson City, Texas, and it was she who was responsible for her husband, Clarence Martin, being admitted to the bar. She having been a school mistress, read at nights to him whose education was very limited, while he worked in the daytime for a salary. He was admitted to the bar in 1892, and the same year was elected to the State legislature. Later, in 1900, she moved with her husband and child to Fredericksburg, where she was instrumental in the organization of the Daughters of the Confederacy, of which she is an active member.

In 1904 she took a very active interest in the Alamo in San Antonio, Texas, being desirous of its remaining the property of the Daughters of the Republic. She caused her husband, Judge Clarence Martin, who was at that time judge of the Thirty-third Judicial District of Texas, to start a campaign for the protection of the Alamo. He made speeches over his district and finally managed to raise \$10,000 by active campaigning, and later wrote and drafted the Alamo Purchase Bill, which was introduced in the legislature by Hon. Ferg Kyle. She also had a brother in the legislature, S. E. Johnson, Jr., who took a very active interest in behalf of this bill, and assisted in carrying this measure for which she was responsible. Probably, if it had not been for Mrs. Clarence Martin, the Alamo today would have been destroyed.

At the present she is Worthy Matron of the O. E. S. and has represented that organization in this behalf for years, and has attended the Grand Chapter meetings on different occasions. She is a very brilliant woman in business affairs, and she has exclusively managed and operated the large farm and ranch of Judge Clarence Martin, which is located at Stonewall, Gillespie county, Texas.

Judge Martin and family have recently moved to Austin, where he is engaged in the practice of law, having formed a partnership with C. C. McDonald, late Assistant Attorney General.



MISS LILLIAN GUNTER.

MISS LILLIAN GUNTER is the elder daughter of Addison Yancey Gunter and Bettie Ligon Gunter. She was born and reared to womanhood on a large Red River plantation in Sivill's Bend, Cooke county, Texas. Her maternal grandfather, Dr. Sammel Seth Ligon, had settled in that wild frontier spot in 1860 and kept his family there, fortified up from Indian raids, all during the war between the States. In 1866, her father, with several brothers, all just home from four years' service in the Confederate army, located on an adjoining plantation. Here Lillian Gunter grew to womanhood. She attended the neighborhood school until the age of twelve, when a long illness demanded a change of climate.

and she went to the Sacred Heart Convent in St. Louis, Mo. After three years there, her education was continued at the Wesleyan Institute, Staunton, Va.

Upon her father's death in 1892, she managed her mother's plantations for ten years. In 1901 she removed to Gainesville, Texas, where she has since resided with her mother and sisters. Soon after that she joined the X L I Club, the only woman's club in the town, and served it as treasurer, secretary, vice-president and president. Through her club duties, she became interested in public libraries, being chairman of the committee that secured a public library for Gainesville. Having resolved to continue her library work, she went to Albany, N. Y., in 1913, and took the summer course in library science at the New York State Library School. Later, becoming interested in the county library idea, she went to California to make a first-hand investigation of their county library system, and her report on this subject determined the Texas Library Association to seek a revision of the library laws of Texas at the next Legislature, as a necessary preliminary to the successful adoption of the county unit for library work in Texas.

Miss Gunter is librarian of the Gainesville public library. She is a member of the Federated Clubs of Texas, and serves as district chairman of the Library Extension Committee of the Texas Woman's Suffrage Association, being vice-president of the local organization of the Texas Farm Women, whom she serves as a member of their Library Committee, and the Texas Library Association, of which she is first vice-president.



MRS. BENJAMIN RUSH NORVELL.

MRS. NORVELL was Miss Aurelia Peters McCue, daughter of Judge John Howard McCue, of Staunton, Va., a B. S. of the University of Virginia, and a prominent jurist of that State. Mrs. Norvell is the wife of Colonel Benjamin Rush Norvell, president of the American National Bank of Beaumont. He was lieutenant colonel on Governor Lanham's staff, and is a business man of prominence, closely identified with the business interests and growth of Southeast Texas.

Mrs. Norvell is a scion of the F. F. V.'s of Virginia. Her ancestors were among the first settlers of Virginia. She comes from the sturdy Scotch-Irish on the paternal side and from English stock on the maternal. She was educated in Virginia at the Virginia Female Institute. Mrs. Norvell was organizing regent of the Colonel George Moffett Chapter, D. A. R., of Beaumont. The chapter honored Mrs. Norvell by naming the chapter for her distinguished Virginia revolutionary ancestor.

Mrs. Norvell has literary tastes, is prominent in church affairs, and takes a keen interest in the social world. She is vice-president of the Friday Bridge Club, the oldest club in the city.

Mrs. Norvell is also one of the original founders of the National Historical Society, recently launched in New York.

Mrs. Norvell is eligible for membership in the Daughters of the Confederacy, her father serving as colonel under General Floyd, and with distinction. She is also eligible for membership in the Colonial Dames.

Mrs. Norvell has traveled extensively, both in her native land and abroad. She was in Berlin when Austria declared war on Servia.

"The saddest thing that can befall a soul is when it loses faith in God and man."

"True humility makes way for Christ and throws the soul at his feet."

"It is from out of the depths of our humility that the height of our destiny looks grandest."



MISS MARIN B. FENWICK.

MISS MARIN B. FENWICK, who has taken a leading part in the work of the women of Texas, was born in Highland county, Ohio, and was graduated from Rockford (Ill.) College. For the past twenty-five years she has been on the staff of the *San Antonio Express*, and as a writer and special correspondent for this paper she has gone into all parts of the world. Her writing has done much to mold public sentiment, and she has always stood for the advanced movement among the women. She assisted in the organization of the Woman's Club of San Antonio, the first department club in the State, and for several years she was first vice-president.

From her early girlhood she has been a believer in woman suffrage, and was one of the first women in Texas to speak and write in its favor. When the first suffrage society was organized in San Antonio, she was elected first vice-president, and during Miss Brackenridge's term of State president she was the corresponding secretary. She was at the end of her term of office elected National Committeeman for the State of Texas. She has been an active representative at both the State and National meetings of this organization.

*"The old thoughts never die; immortal
dreams outlive their dreamers and are
ours for aye; no thought once formed
and uttered ever can expire."*

*"We are always in the forge, or on the
anvil; by trials God is shaping us for
higher things."*



MRS. PHEBE KERRICK WARNER.

MRS. PHEBE KERRICK WARNER was born in Marshall county, Illinois, May 2, 1866.

She was the youngest child of Armstead and Sarah Ann Kerrick. Her entire life until she came to Texas in 1898 was spent on the farm where she was born. She never attended any other than the rural school and rural church near her home until she reached the age of twenty, when she entered the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill. Seven years later she graduated from this institution, receiving the Ph. B. degree. While in Chicago she was an active member of Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority, and a live wire in all college affairs.

After graduating in the class of '93 she was elected to the chair of Science in the Illinois Woman's College at Jacksonville, Ill., which position she held until her marriage to Dr. W. A. Warner, of Claude, Texas, who had been an old college classmate of Mrs. Warner.

Both the parents and the grandparents of Dr. and Mrs. Warner had been pioneers, and the spirit of the West had been born in them. It was nothing new in the family history when they announced their intentions of establishing their home in the far Southwest.

For eighteen years Dr. Warner has practiced medicine in the Panhandle of Texas, and Mrs. Warner has filled the position of a country doctor's wife.

During the years, four children have come into their home—two boys and two girls. The one shadow that has cast itself over their home was the loss of their older son in April, 1915.

During her entire life Mrs. Warner has been closely associated with rural conditions, and it was her work for rural women and children that brought her in touch with the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, and she believes through the Federation every rural woman in Texas can be placed on a higher plane of life. She believes the county, and not the city only, should be the unit of all civic, social and educational activity. She believes when county federations take place of city federations that all the people will be united and the least little school or the loneliest woman will not be forgotten.

At present she is State chairman of the Rural Life Committee of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs.



MRS. R. E. COFER.

MRS. CORINNE MARGARET COFER (née Able), wife of Robt. E. Cofer, was born in Oxford, Mississippi, March 24, 1871, where her parents had lived for many years. She was educated in the University of Mississippi, and finished her education in music and elocution in Boston, Mass. She was married to Senator Cofer in 1895. They have three children—a daughter, Corinne, and two sons, John and Robert. After her marriage she became a social leader in Gainesville, Texas, where her husband practiced law for several years. When Senator Cofer came to the Senate in 1909, from Cooke and Grayson counties, Mrs. Cofer came with him, and during his service spent some time in Austin. In 1911 Senator Cofer was elected to the chair of Pleading and Prac-

tice as Professor of Law in the University of Texas. He then removed his family to Austin, and has since resided near the University. Mrs. Cofer belongs to the University Methodist Church; to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a number of women's clubs and societies. Her home duties occupy most of her time, but she finds time to interest herself in the many activities of University life, and also that of the city.

*"It is the crown of justice and the
glory, where it may kill with right, to
save with pity."*

*"Among our lists of blessings infinite
stands this the foremost, that our hearts
have bled."*



MRS. MINNIE FISHER CUNNINGHAM.

MRS. MINNIE FISHER CUNNINGHAM was born in Walker county, Texas, and is the daughter of Captain H. W. and Mrs. Sallie Abercrombie Fisher. She attended the University of Texas, graduating from the Department of Pharmacy. In 1901 she was married to Mr. B. J. Cunningham. Later she was elected to the office of president of the Galveston Equal Suffrage Association, and from there was elected president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, in which capacity she is now serving.

When a mere child—a beautiful brown-eyed girl—she often marveled at the injustice that disfranchised her sex and took away a sacred and inalienable right. It was not long until she

purposed in her heart, God giving her the strength and power, that some day she would rise in the majesty of her womanhood, and unfurling the banner with that strange device, "Equal Rights to All," lead her hosts of patriotic Texas women into their own—their own by God's decree. She knew that her right to the ballot was a God-given right; that her title to the ballot went back to the very beginning of human existence when God created man and woman.

Mrs. Fisher, at the present time, is devoting all the time she can spare from home for the cause of suffrage. She spends her time speaking, campaigning, organizing, etc., and intends to continue to do so until the cause is won in Texas. The cause is rapidly increasing in popularity and is finding favor in the places where it was once "scoffed."

In January, 1917, Mrs. Fisher went to Austin for the purpose of conferring with the members of the legislature, and to request them to submit the Equal Suffrage amendment to the people, and through this avenue of democracy to let the voice of the people be heard on this momentous question—whether or not the suffrage of our Texas women shall be written into the organic law of Texas.



MRS. M. B. MORELAND.

Mrs. M. B. MORELAND, née Flora Jane Sinclair, was born May 25, 1859, in Chatham, Kent county, in the Province of Ontario, Canada. Her mother, Jessie Black, when a young girl, came with her parents from the Isle of Mull, Scotland, and located near the city of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. They were not here long when a young Scotchman by the name of John Sinclair also arrived with his parents from Oban, on the west coast of the Highlands of Scotland, and located near them. As the days passed by, the friendship of this young couple grew into a courtship—a courtship with all the romance of which Scottish poets have sung. About the year 1848, this sturdy High-

land laddie pledged his troth to the bonnie Highland lassie. From this union, two sons and four daughters were born: Jessie Neil, Annabella, Malcolm, Flora Jane (the subject of this sketch), and Euphemia.

On Mrs. Moreland's maternal side her grandmother's name was Cameron, of the clan Cameron—one of Scotland's most powerful clans. Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, one of the chieftains of this clan, is called by Macaulay the "Ulysses of the Highlands." The Seventy-ninth Regiment, or Cameron Highlanders, was raised among the members of the clan in 1793 by Sir Alan Cameron. Lieutenant Alexander Cameron led the Camerons during the last three hours of the battle of Waterloo. Mrs. Moreland's mother was a near relative of David Livingston, the great African explorer. On her paternal side she is of the clan Sinclair, an old Scottish clan, members of which have held the titles of Earl of Orkney and Earl of Caithness. Sir Henry Sinclair (d. 1330), a member of this clan, was the friend of Robert the Bruce; and Sir Henry's son was Sir William Sinclair, who was slain by the Saracens in August, 1330, while journeying through Spain to Palestine with Sir James Douglass, the bearer of the heart of Bruce.

Mrs. Moreland's father died when she was just four years of age. Her mother, realizing the necessity of greater education for her children, moved with them to Ann Arbor, Michigan, about the year 1877, where the Ann Arbor University is located, and where the children were educated. From Ann Arbor, Mrs. Moreland went to Mannistee, where she taught school for a time. Here she heard Frances E. Willard deliver her soul-stirring address on prohibition. In 1881, Mrs. Moreland came to Texas, locating on a ranch within a few miles of the present town of Bertram, Burnet county, where her two brothers preceded her about a year. Here she taught school until she was married to Martin Burr Moreland, October 24, 1884. Her husband was engaged in the mercantile business in Bertram, and this town remained their permanent home from the time of their marriage until September 12, 1906, when they moved with their family to Austin for better educational advantages. From this union were

born three sons and three daughters: Sinclair, Malcolm Burr, Jessie Belle, Millard, Mary Euphie and Flora.

Mrs. Moreland, from a mere child, believed in woman suffrage, and in the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and espoused the cause of both when it was the unpopular thing to do. In Texas she is known as one of the pioneer women of the prohibition and woman suffrage causes. She was district president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union for a time, and was the first president of the Austin W. C. T. U., which place she filled for several years. She is a fluent speaker, possessed of dignity, poise and grace, and her arguments are of such force that they carry conviction.

In 1912, Mrs. Moreland became secretary of the State Humane Society. The following year, when the Travis County Humane Society was organized, she was made secretary also of that local organization. In 1913, at the regular session of the legislature, she was one of a committee of three who were active in behalf of the bill creating the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection. She was also active in behalf of the bill establishing the State Training School for Delinquent Girls, and also in urging the passage of the bill against cruelty to animals. She also gave her influence and was active in behalf of the Minimum Wage Bill; the Anti-Cigarette Bill; and the Scientific Temperance Instruction Bill. In 1915, Governor Colquitt appointed Mrs. Moreland a member of the board of State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, and at present she is recording secretary of that board. During the Thirty-fifth legislature, she, with Mrs. Bennett Smith, of Temple, worked diligently for the passage of the bill providing for the establishment of a "State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children."

Mrs. Moreland is a devoted member of the Christian Church. She carries her religion into her daily work—a work that brings her in contact with the unfortunate men and women of the world—human being whose burdens are heavy and whose hearts are sad. To these people she is an inspiration. Her words of love and kindness touch their lives and they live again, repossessed of hope, ambition and loftier ideals.



MRS. NANNIE WEBB CURTIS.

MRS. NANNIE WEBB CURTIS, president of the Texas Women's Christian Temperance Union, was born in Tennessee. Her parents are Rev. D. J. Austin and Julia Couch Austin, now of Fort Worth, Texas. On her paternal side her great-grandfather was Benjamin A. Austin, an uncle of Stephen F. Austin, the "Father of Texas." Coming into the world during that period when the South was struggling back from the devastation of war, Mrs. Curtis was early inured to the wholesome lessons of effort, which developed in her a never-dying determination to conquer—to contend for the right against the wrong regardless of popularity or public opinion. She received her early education in Missis-

issippi, where she was married at a very young age, and where her three sons were born. When her sons reached the graded schools she realized that her education was not sufficient to stand side by side with the education of her talented boys. With a desire for greater knowledge along academic lines, she entered the North Texas Female College at the same time her boys went away to school. Here she took a post-graduate course, and from this place she was called to the platform as State Organizer of the Texas Woman's Christian Temperance Union. After passing the required training she was elected in 1906 to the Board of National Lecturers of the W. C. T. U. of America. In 1909 she was called by the Texas women to lead the White Ribbon hosts of their State. She is on the National Executive Committee, and she also is on the Official Board of the W. C. T. U., which is the lawmaking body of this great organization. Mrs. Curtis has lead in every great city campaign in the South against the liquor traffic, as well as the State campaigns North, West and South, having toured every Southern State that has voted on this question. On these tours she was given the sobriquet, "the Henry Clay of her sex"; also, "the silver-tongued orator of Dixie." In 1912 she was called to the Chautauqua work, and there she was called "the queen of the Southern platform." For four consecutive years she has spent her summers with the National Lincoln Chautauquas. She refused many flattering offers for 1914, because she felt that Texas needed her, but her Chautauqua Association succeeded in securing her for 1918. Mrs. Curtis has been appointed each year a delegate to the Southern Sociological Congress. She was asked to take a place on the Child Welfare Commission of this State. She has occupied many places of honor by appointment as recognition of her ability and her work for social, political and moral reforms. When Oklahoma was preparing herself for Statehood, Mrs. Curtis was invited to address their constitutional convention on the subject of Statewide prohibition of the liquor traffic, and as a result of her address before that body Statewide prohibition was written into the Constitution of that State.

A PSALM OF WOMANHOOD.

BY BELLE SQUIRE.

As Woman my dignity is supreme, for I am sculptress of the race, the architect of humanity. My body is the Temple, the Holy of Holies, wherein are fashioned into indelible shape, for weal or woe, the children who are to come. Therefore, I must keep my temple pure and clean, nor ever let it be defiled by thought or word or deed, for within me lies, mayhap, the destiny of millions yet unborn.

At its peril will the race defile me, stunt me, hinder me in my high calling, for outraged Nature will herself avenge my wrong, and demand in full the penalty for my hurt. I cannot fall alone, the race will suffer with me, for its destiny is bound up within mine own. I am indeed supreme, for I am a Woman! My part is difficult, but I will not flinch. I must be strong as the oak on the bleakest hill, and tender and sweet and pure as the flower that blooms in the valley below.

I am the citadel that must never capitulate, nor must I be taken unawares. Until Death o'ercomes me I must be mistress of myself, for I am Woman and must be free, or the race will be carried into that captivity from which there is no return.

Being Woman, a vital part of Humanity itself, I must demand and use, if need be, every human right that belongs to Humanity, be it civil, moral, industrial or political, for I am half the race. I am Woman. For Freedom's sake I must be free, for I am sculptress, architect of Humanity, its citadel, its oak, its blossom. I am Woman, Mother and Moulder of the Race!



MRS. WILLIAM E. HAWKINS.

MRS. ELLA DICKASON HAWKINS, of Austin, Texas, wife of Associate Justice William E. Hawkins of the Supreme Court of Texas, is a native of Shelby county, Tennessee, but since childhood has resided in Texas. Her father was Captain John Shelton Dickason, a planter and Confederate soldier, of Virginia stock. Her mother was Mary Louise Sale, formerly La Salle. Both parents were of Revolutionary War ancestry.

Mrs. Hawkins was educated in the public schools of Dallas, and in Dallas Female College. During the 1915-16 session, she was a student in the Schools of Journalism and English in the University of Texas. She has manifested, for years, in Dallas,

Brownsville and Austin, a lively interest in Child-Welfare work, and is now State chairman of the Legislative Committee of Texas Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers' Association, and is also president of the Council of Presidents of the Austin Mothers' Clubs. She is active in the cause of missions, and personally supports a native Bible woman in Japan.

Mrs. Hawkins is fond of music, and is a great lover of nature, delighting in the soil and in everything that grows therein. She is an adept in culinary art, and is the possessor of a great many premiums which she received from the Texas State Fair of Dallas, and the Mid-Winter Fair of Brownsville, for her products in that line, and for fancy sewing, etc. Her crowning joys are her husband, and her children, Lyndsay Dickason Hawkins, of the Austin Bar; Mrs. Evelyn Helm, wife of Stafford G. Helm, ranchman and merchant of Dundee, Texas; Marion Ruth Hawkins, a member of the Junior Class, and Endora Alice Hawkins, a member of the Sophomore Class of the University of Texas.

*"The hardest trial of the heart is,
whether it can bear a rival's failure
without triumph."*

*"He who has not forgiven an enemy
has never yet tasted one of the most sub-
lime enjoyments of life."*



EDALAH CONNOR-GLOVER.

EDALAH CONNOR-GLOVER, wife of Robt. C. Glover, jeweler and diamond merchant, was born in Dallas, Texas, some twenty-odd years ago. Her grandfather, Dr. M. A. Cornelius, was a pioneer doctor, and first city health officer of Dallas county. Her father, the late L. Myers Connor, was city chemist of Dallas, a member of the Dallas bar, and the organizer of the Pharmaceutical Association in Texas in 1897, and was elected its first president. He was the editor of the first drug journal in the State. He graduated at the Missouri College of Pharmacy in 1874, and was a member of the Royal Chemical Society of England. Dr. Connor

also held the chairs of chemistry and pharmacy at the Baylor School of Medicine.

Miss Connor began her education at Mrs. Pierce's select private school, where she studied music, later entered the public schools, and studied chemistry and pharmacy under her father at the Medical College. She won several gold medals, diplomas and cash prizes at the Texas State Fair for art, between the ages of nine and fifteen. After devoting some time to the study of art, she again took up music, and was a member of the Hesperian Club that sang at the St. Louis World's Fair, and also a member of St. Cecelia Choral Club. Like her versatile father, Miss Connor was a composer of music, as well as a penwoman of more than ordinary ability. Two of her songs, "Dearest Mine" and "Love's Reason," have attracted much favorable comment in musical journals, and Eastern as well as local publications have gladly given place to her writings. Her "Love's Reason" was sung with great success by Miss Lois Fox, a Texas girl, in New York, at a musical extravaganza under the auspices of the *Evening Globe* for the benefit of the Sydenham and Flower Hospitals. From this song, published by Chappel & Co., Mrs. Glover has received very satisfactory and substantial royalties.

She was married to Robt. C. Glover eleven years ago, the 24th of January, and, while never neglecting the duties of her home and of society, has found time to give to the varied activities of civic, church and charitable life.

She is a niece of W. C. Connor, ex-mayor of Dallas, and W. O. Connor of Sanger Brothers. Her brother, Remington Connor, is taking a high place in the business life of Dallas, and her only sister is the wife of L. M. Harner of that city.

Mrs. Glover has now on the press a book of verse and prose called "Gems of Friendship."



MRS. ELEANOR O. SPENCER.

MRS. ELEANOR O. SPENCER is a native Texan, the daughter of William J. and Eleanor Heady Russell. Her parents came to Texas in 1822, and her father, Captain Russell, took a prominent part in the war with Mexico. He fired the first gun at the battle of Anahuac and commanded the vessel at the battle of Velasco.

Her mother was of an old and prominent Kentucky family, Colonel Stillwell Heady having been in the legislature of Kentucky for thirty years. Mrs. Russell shared with her husband, Captain Russell, the dangers and troubles of the early times in Texas. She moulded the bullets that he used in fighting, and

was in the famous "runaway," and visited General Sam Houston when he was wounded in the battle of San Jacinto.

Mrs. Spencer has been a Daughter of the Southern Confederacy for a number of years, first vice-president of Barnard E. Bee Chapter for eleven years, and president of same since 1915. At the State Convention of United Daughters of the Confederacy in December, 1915, she was elected State president. The work of this organization of noble women is of great interest to her, as the South, its history and traditions are dear to her heart, and call forth every effort of her mind.

If your name is to live at all, it is so much more to have it live in people's hearts than only in their brains.—OLIVER W. HOLMES.

"If you would have a happy family life, remember two things,—in matters of principle, stand like a rock; in matters of taste, swim with the current."



MRS. JOHN DAVIS.

MRS. JOHN DAVIS (née Margnerite Reagan), daughter of William and Mary (Anderson) Reagan, was born thirty-six years ago in the Red Hills of North Louisiana. Until ten years of age Mrs. Davis had a governess, and finished her education in the public schools and Minden College.

Mrs. Davis is an expert cook and housekeeper; has a business education and knowledge of law; is thoroughly conversant with the political issues of the day and has made a careful study of the laws and conditions concerning women and children; is a strong advocate and worker for woman suffrage, at present being recording secretary of the State and local suffrage organizations. Mrs. Davis does a great deal of social service work in her home town, and is now secretary and treasurer of the Dallas County De-

linquent Girls' Home, vice-president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, and chairman of Fire Prevention for the Second District of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

On November 24, 1904, the subject of this sketch was married to John Davis, of Dallas, Texas, a leading lawyer and late candidate for the United States Senatorship from Texas.

Mrs. Davis has a record of her ancestry dating back to Cromwell's Rebellion, after which two O'Reagan brothers came to the United States, locating, respectively, in Pennsylvania and Virginia, dropping the Irish prefix "O," the oldest title of nobility with one exception. Mrs. Davis is from the Southern branch, who is proud of the fact that a Reagan's word is considered as good as his note.

*Let us have faith that right makes
might, and in that faith let us dare to
do our duty as we understand it.*—LIN-
COLN.

*"The triumphant march of woman be-
gan when she held in her arms the infant
King of the star-lit manger of Bethle-
hem."*



MRS. FRANK S. ROBERTS.

In 1699 the Pickerings from Wales and the Maulsbys from England came to America and settled with William Penn in the City of Brotherly Love. Both families fought for American independence and helped frame the Constitution.

Elizabeth M. Pickering, a descendant of these families, was married in Indiana to Henry Swain before the Civil War. Her husband and brothers fought for the Union until captured at Corinth, and later died in Libby prison. Mrs. Swain was left a widow with three minor sons.

After the Civil War, William Picton Thomas of Bristol, England, came to the United States. He was a man of education and culture and had fought under Garibaldi for Italian independence. Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Swain were married in Leavenworth, Kansas. From this union two children were born—Edmond W. Thomas in Boston, Mass., and Alice Edith Thomas in Chicago, Illinois, April 8, 1876.

Twenty-two years after her second marriage, Mrs. Thomas was

again left a widow. For awhile she and her children lived in Chicago, then in Indiana, and later moved to Whittier, California, where other relatives had previously removed. During this time Alice attended the public and private schools, and finally through her own efforts and determination prepared herself for teaching. She taught her first school at Homer, Indiana, and later taught in the Whittier State School with success.

Remembering the Central Normal College of Danville, Indiana, where she had previously studied, Miss Thomas came from California to Danville to take special work in this institution. There she met Frank S. Roberts, who was a student in the law department. Mr. Roberts was from Texas, and had been a Rough Rider under Roosevelt in the Spanish-American War, and was working his way through college. Fate had conveyed the lines of their lives into the same pathway. Another romance was recorded. Friendship ripened into love and they were married on September 14, 1899. They remained in school until August, 1900, when Mr. Roberts graduated in the law, and together they came to Texas and located at Lockhart, where Mr. Roberts entered the practice of law. He now holds the position of judge of the Twenty-second Judicial District of Texas. Lockhart is still their home.

Mrs. Roberts is the proud mother of one son, George C., who is now fifteen years of age. He entered the Lockhart High School for the session of 1916-17. His paternal ancestry were colonists in Virginia. They have always been a frontier and liberty-loving people, and fought on the side of the Confederacy. With the patriotic blood in his veins together with his natural endowments it may reasonably be hoped that he will prove worthy of his ancestry and become an American citizen of the highest type, the realization of which would be the fulfillment of his mother's desire, and in a measure compensate her for the many sacrifices, patient labor, and painstaking care in behalf of her son.

Mrs. Roberts has never been strong physically, but this weakness is so overcome by her strong will power, superb courage, and exceptional mentality, that the casual observer would think she was always well. Oftentimes beyond her strength she will do the task of the hour, and always considers duty before pleas-

ure. She is a member of the Episcopal Church and faithful in the discharge of her duty to the church. Her literary culture and talent has been recognized, and when not otherwise engaged her companion is a magazine or book by some favorite author. Occasionally she finds time to write novelettes and short stories for some of the leading magazines. She believes in honest men and good women. She loves beautiful things and rejoices to do good and beautiful things efficiently and in a practical way. Her pride is her home, her thought is of home; therein is reflected her exquisite taste, culture and refinement. She believes that a married woman's highest duty is to give the best within herself to the comfort and happiness of her home.

"The dew of compassion is a tear."

"Nothing is so practical as thought; our view of life moulds our life; our view of God moulds our souls; and the clearer and richer the spiritual world to us, the more spiritual and heavenly, that is the more practical and loving, the more full of high aims and lowly services will our lives be."



MRS. JOHN BALFOUR GAY.

MRS. JOHN BALFOUR GAY is the daughter of the late James Montgomery Pearson, who, while a cadet in the United States Naval Academy, resigned his commission, when Tennessee his native State seceded, and entered the Confederate navy, where he served as lieutenant under Admiral Semmes, witnessing the celebrated battle between the Merrimac and the Monitor.

Mrs. Gay has been particularly identified with the Sunday School work, Woman's Auxiliary, the Personal Service Movement, and the Mothers' Club work, being now teacher of the True Blue Girls (Sunday School class). She is president of her Circle of the Woman's Auxiliary of the First Baptist Church:

president of the John B. Winn School Mothers' Club, and Personal Service Chairman of the Austin Baptist Association. She has been connected also with the Baptist Mexican Mission School of Austin, having served acceptably as a member of the board. She is a musician of considerable attainment, and constantly maintains a music class. During February, 1911, she was endorsed by the Mothers' Club of Austin as a candidate for school trustee of the city schools, and after due consideration became a candidate for that position.

As a speaker of charming fluency and unbounded enthusiasm, she has captivated her audiences in Austin, San Antonio and other places, where she has spoken. Her manner is simple, her grip on her subject masterful, and her ideas clear and to the point, never failing to reach the hearts of her hearers.

Begin the morning by saying to thyself, I shall meet this day with the busybody, the ungrateful, arrogant, deceitful, curious, unsocial. All these things happen to them by reason of their ignorance of what is good and evil. But I who have seen the nature of the good, that it is beautiful, and of the bad, that it is ugly, can neither be injured by any of them—for no one can fix on me what is ugly—nor can I be angry with my neighbor, nor hate him.—AURELIUS.



MRS. ELI HERTZBERG.

MRS. ELI HERTZBERG, née Anna Goodman, was born in New York City, and educated in the public schools of that city, and graduated from the Normal College of New York City.

She was married to Eli Hertzberg, one of the pioneers of Texas, and has lived in San Antonio, Texas, since that time.

She is interested in philanthropic and educational affairs, and is now a member of the School Board of the public schools of San Antonio.

She is actively engaged in club work, and has been president of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs. Among the important things accomplished during her administration were in-

fluencing the passage of better laws for married women in respect to their property rights, and the creation of a State endowment fund.

Mrs. Hertzberg has had places on the boards of the Carnegie Library, Humane Society, Southwestern Juvenile Training School, and other organizations.

She has been president of the Texas Free Kindergarten Association, San Antonio Woman's Club, San Antonio History Club, the Stephen F. Austin Mothers' Club, and the San Antonio City Federation of Women's Clubs.

She organized, and is life president of the Tuesday Musical; also organized the San Antonio Symphony Society, and is its president.

She is president of the San Antonio Section of the Council of Jewish Women, and is first vice-president of the National Council of Jewish Women.

She is a member of the Texas Women's Press Association; a Life Member of the Young Men's Christian Association Auxiliary, and a sustaining member of the Young Women's Christian Association. She is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Flower Battle Association.

She was chairman of the Texas Commission of the Panama Pacific International Exposition.

All things that tend to advance the uplift and the progress of Texas and its people claim her earnest consideration.



MRS. MARY JANE BRISCOE.

BY ADELE B. LOOSCAN.

The following sketch of Mrs. Briscoe by Kate B. Shaifer was published in the *Gulf Messenger* (Houston) for February-March, 1898:

"In the town of St. Genevieve, Missouri, August 17, 1819, Mary Jane, third child of John R. and Jane Birdsall Harris, was born.

"John R. Harris and wife had moved from East Cayuga, New York, and were descended from two of the oldest pioneer families of the colonists; the former from the historic Harris family, of Pennsylvania, and the latter from Nathan Birdsall, who settled on Long Island in 1657.

"There were then few white settlers in St. Genevieve, and they were mostly French, but within a few rods of Mr. Harris' home, about five hundred friendly Indians were encamped, and his young child created much interest among the squaws, and was called by them 'the little white papoose,' who was probably the first white baby they had ever seen.

"Among the few residents from the Eastern State was Moses Austin, from Virginia, and an acquaintance and friendship soon sprang up between the families of Austin and Harris, which resulted in their removal to Texas. Moses Austin was then considering a scheme for the colonization of Texas, which scheme impressed J. R. Harris so favorably that he determined to embark in the enterprise.

"Not wishing to leave his family unprotected in Missouri, Mr. Harris determined to have them return to New York, while he, with Austin, explored the resources of Texas. Accordingly, he provided a good team for the long overland journey at Cayuga, and accompanied them as far as Vincennes. Here he bade them goodbye, and thenceforth throughout the long trip the whole responsibility rested upon the wife (who was accompanied by a young brother and a sister-in-law).

"After parting with his family at Vincennes, Mr. Harris went to New Orleans and thence to Texas, where he selected his location; and in 1824 received from the Mexican government a grant of 4425 acres of land, which he located at the junction of Buffalo and Bray's bayous, and in 1826 laid out a town and called it Harrisburg; but remembering the hardships experienced by his family in Missouri, and realizing the still greater trials of colonists in Texas, he would not consent that they should join him until he could at least assure them of a comfortable home.

"The country abounded in fine timber, and with an eye to business Mr. Harris erected a steam sawmill, equipped with machinery, and went to New Orleans to procure belting for same. He took passage on a schooner called 'The Rights of Man,' owned by himself and brother, which plied between these two places; but scarcely had he reached his destination when he was seized with yellow fever, and died August 21, 1829.

"Feeling that she could do nothing until her sons arrived at

an age to be helpful, the widow, Mrs. Jane Harris, and her children, remained with her father in New York till in 1833, when in company with her eldest son, De Witt Clinton Harris, she made the journey to Texas. Arriving at Harrisburg, she found the mill doing a flourishing business, managed by one of her husband's brothers, and a number of families who had already settled in the town. Mrs. Harris opened a farm and soon made a comfortable home, but even then the rebellion of the colonists against Mexico was impending, and soon there were occurrences that imperiled personal safety.

"In June, 1835, De Witt Clinton Harris, having gone to Anahuac to purchase goods of Mr. Andrew Briscoe, was arrested and thrown into prison for refusing to apply to the custom house officials for a permit to remove the goods.

From this time there was no longer any feeling of security, and events moved rapidly along culminating in the war for independence, which the early settlers of Texas fought. Conspicuous among those who took an active part were members of Mrs. Harris' own household and intimate friends.

"All who are familiar with Texas history will remember how the inhabitants of Harrisburg fled to Galveston Island; of the sacking and burning of the village by Santa Anna, and how, after the Texan victory at San Jacinto, the refugees returned to their desolated homes.

"However, matters did not remain in this state for a great length of time. The same sterling qualities and brave, adventurous spirit that brought the pioneers into Texas now stood them in good stead. Tents were spread until houses could be built, and all manner of trials cheerfully borne, thus bridging the time until a crop could be raised and prosperity resume its reign.

"Meanwhile, the 'little white papoose,' now grown to young womanhood in her grandfather's home on the Seneca river, was anxiously awaiting a summons to join the mother and brothers in far away Texas.

"At last the summons from her mother came, and in October, 1836, Mary Jane, in company with her grandfather and several other relatives, sailed from New York to Texas. By slow transit

and many changes, they reached New Orleans on the first day of November.

"After a week spent in this city, they embarked on the *Julius Caesar*, crossing the Gulf of Mexico to Quintana, at the mouth of the Brazos. There were but a few houses at this point—roughly built—the most comfortable one being a two-story boarding house, and there they stayed a few days, meeting and being introduced to many men who had lately made their names famous in heroic action. One story is told of how the young girl from New York State watched, through the wide crack in the partition wall, the notorious Monroe Edwards, as he sat at table eating; of how his entire meal seemed to consist of sweet potatoes, and of the huge proportions assumed by the pile of skins at the side of his plate; of his rich and gaudy attire, his flashing diamonds, and his gaily caparisoned horse.

"The next stage of the journey was on board the *Yellowstone* to Brazoria, where two weeks were spent at the boarding house of Mrs. Jane Long,* whose romantic history was listened to with unflagging interest by all. The first Congress of the Republic of Texas was in session at Columbia, only a few miles distant, and General Sam Houston, the president, with other distinguished men, were frequent guests at Mrs. Long's.

"The final stage of the trip to Harrisburg was made on horseback, the distance being about fifty miles, and nearly every foot being covered by water. Mrs. Harris, standing in her doorway, saw them from afar, and impatiently waited to welcome them—and such a welcome after years of separation, hardships and dangers!

"The contrast between this new home in Texas and the one she had left, occupied but little of the thoughts of the young daughter, thus introduced into a world of novelty. Everything seemed so different to the life she had formerly led that there seemed no limit to the strangeness of her surroundings.

"With men who had participated in the struggle at San Jacinto, she rode over the battlefield, where the bones of the Mexicans lay bleaching in the sun, and where were found numerous brass and other metal instruments belonging to the equipments of Santa Anna's army.

*Wife of Dr. James Long of Long's Expedition.

"Among Miss Harris' friends was the Texas hero, General Sam Houston; and in company with him and Captain Andrew Briscoe, her future husband, she explored the country round about her home, and tells of the heavy growth of Magnolias that covered the banks of the bayou where now there are only a few groves left: and of the entangled wreaths of yellow jessamine that festooned the forest trees, ladening the air with delightful perfume. Blackened and crumbling petals of the magnolia, kept as sacred mementoes of the past, bear witness of the fact that when General Houston did not make his accustomed call, he sent as a substitute one of these blooms with the words scratched on its soft creamy surface, 'For Miss Harris, Sam Houston,' accompanied with his 'salutations,' verbally delivered.

"A mutual affection sprang up between Miss Harris and Captain Briscoe, and on August 17, 1837, her eighteenth birthday, they were married by Mr. Isaac Batterson, a justice of the peace.

"Shortly after his marriage, Captain Briscoe received an appointment from President Houston as Chief Justice of Harris county, and as this necessitated his living in the city of Houston, he purchased a two-story house in process of building on Main Street (the first one ever built there), one block from the Capitol. At the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Briscoe returned to Harrisburg, built a two-story brick house and engaged in the cattle business. Here, in the pursuit of a healthful and lucrative business, he and his wife enjoyed, for ten years, that full measure of happiness that comes to congenially mated people. Many hours were passed in intellectual pursuits, reading together their favorite authors, and, when desiring a change, the young wife being fond of horseback exercise, would accompany her husband on excursions to the prairies, when attending to his cattle interests. In his trips over the unsettled country to look after land that had come to them through purchase, or as grants from the government, they often penetrated regions into which savage Indians made incursions every few weeks.

"Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Briscoe, one of which died in infancy. When the eldest arrived at an age to require school advantages, his father decided to remove to New Orleans and engage in a banking business, and so, in the spring

of 1849, the move was made, but scarcely had the enterprise begun when its head and founder was taken sick, and died on the 4th day of October. General Parmenas Briscoe being present at the deathbed of his son, closed up the business and took the young widow and her children to his plantation home in Claiborne county, Mississippi, and the remains of Captain Andrew Briscoe were laid to rest in the old family burying ground.

"Here Mrs. Briscoe remained for three years, at the end of which time, St. Paul's College having been established at Anderson, Texas, the family removed to that place; but this college enterprise failed in 1856, and the family then went to Galveston and remained until 1859, when, at the earnest solicitation of Mrs. Harris, they returned to Harrisburg and shared with her the old family homestead in which Mrs. Briscoe had been married, and which had been built on the site of the original home burnt by the Mexicans.

"Mrs. Briscoe lost her mother in 1869, but she, with her family continued to live in the old home. Her second son, Andrew Birdsall, was married to Anna F. Payne on the 28th of February, 1871, and her daughter, Jessie Wade, became the wife of Milton G. Howe, September 17, 1873. In 1874 Mrs. Briscoe moved to Houston. On September 13, 1881, her youngest daughter, Adele Lubbock, was married to Michael Looscan. Her oldest son, Parmenas, never married, and always made his mother's pleasure his first care.

"At the breaking out of the Civil War, Mrs. Briscoe, with true Southern patriotism, willingly gave her sons to the service of the Confederacy, and her heart and home were always open to the sick and needy soldiers. She cherished an ardent love for everything connected with the first years of her life in Texas, and felt great pride in her father's and mother's association with its early history, and one of the happiest occasions of her advanced life was the annual reunion of the Texas Veteran Association."

Mrs. Briscoe was one of the organizers of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, a meeting for its formation having been called at her home in Houston on November 6, 1891. She was elected first vice-president, a position which she held continu-

ously up to the time of her death. She was ever keenly alive to the interests of the society, and up to June 29, 1897, notwithstanding her advanced age, did as much active service as the younger members. On the eve of that day, upon the occasion acting for the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, she presented of the closing exercises of the Academy of the Incarnate Word, this school with lithograph portraits of Austin and Houston, and in a short address inculcated the necessity for a knowledge of the history of our own State, and a deep reverence for our heroic past. This was the last time she was able to serve the cause she loved so well, for, a few hours afterwards, she sustained a serious injury, by slipping, as she ascended the front steps of her residence; she never recovered the use of her lower limbs, and passed the remnant of her life in strict retirement.

By means of a rolling chair, and an elevator, she was enabled to move throughout her home, and thus participate in many of the meetings of the San Jacinto Chapter, Daughters of the Republic of Texas, which were often held in her parlor. Several times during her long confinement of nearly six years, through the kindness of their teacher, Miss Mary Roper, some of the classes from the High School would visit her, and rehearse their exercises, prepared for the celebration of Washington's Birthday and the Texas holidays. These occasions were red letter days in her life, and were highly prized by the boys and girls, who delighted in hearing her tell of having seen Lafayette in 1825, as well as of her acquaintance with Houston, Rusk and others of the Texas Revolution. Their crowning pleasure, however, consisted in being accorded the privilege of reading Travis' autograph letter to Andrew Briscoe, written just at the beginning of the revolution.

A few years before Mrs. Briscoe's accident, she was elected first president of the Sheltering Arms, a home in Houston for aged women and for those of any age needing a temporary home while seeking employment. This institution, organized under the fostering care of Christ Church, always held an important place in her thought. She was reared in the Protestant Episcopal Church and was confirmed by Right Reverend Bishop Freeman in the early days of church organization in Texas.

As a descendant of revolutionary sires, she became affiliated with the first society of Daughters of the Revolution organized in Texas, with Mrs. French, State Regent, at San Antonio. In her own home, the two Chapters, Robert E. Lee and Oran M. Roberts, of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, endowed her with honorary membership.

As a charter member and first treasurer of the Ladies' Reading Club of Houston, the first club in the State to publish its constitution and by-laws, and issue yearly reports, she was a pioneer club woman. Her historical sketches, character drawings and reminiscences, were usually marked by a vein of quiet humor, which made them most acceptable to the literary program of the club.

These organizations were unfailing in delicate attentions to her during her years of invalidism, and when the end came, they vied with each other and with other loving friends in sweet tribute to her memory. Mrs. Briscoe died at her home in Houston, Texas, March 8, 1903.

I expect to pass through this life but once. If therefore there is any kindness I can show, or any good I can do to any fellow-being, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it for I shall not pass this way again.—A. B. HEGEMAN.

"It is not how great a thing we do, but how well we do the things we have to do, that puts us in the noble brotherhood of artists."



MRS. EDWARD ROTAN.

KATE STEINER MCCALL was born in Kentucky in 1851, and came with her father, Judge James L. L. McCall, and her mother, Eliza Anne Steiner, to Texas in December, 1853, and settled in Waco, where she still lives. She was of the graduating class of the Waco Female College in 1865. She was married to Edward Rotan in August, 1869. She was president of the Home Association of Texas, a charitable organization, for several years previous to the organization of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Rotan was the first president of the Federation and assisted in its organization, and spent strength, time and money to establish a high standard for this organization in

the State. She has assisted in many charities, and has been a leader in civic and also in church work.

Mrs. Rotan is at present president of the Home Association of Waco, a member of the Board of Control of the State Training School for Girls, a vice-president of the State Conference of Social Welfare, a vice-president of the Texas Town and City Planning Association, and she has held other places of honor.

Mrs. Rotan is always busy in work for the upbuilding of Texas, and for betterment of conditions for women and girls everywhere.

*"Tears are the softening showers which
cause the seed of heaven to spring up in
the human heart."*

*"In the time of Jesus, the mount of
transfiguration was on the way to the
cross.—In our day the cross is on the
way to the mount of transfiguration.—
If you would be on the mountain, you
must consent to pass over the road to it."*



MRS. G. R. SCOTT.

In estimating the influence of twenty years of a woman's life, the lives of the associates and followers of the woman must be taken into account. Since the beginning of club life in Corpus Christi, Mrs. G. R. Scott has surrounded herself with leading women of winning personalities, who have encouraged and emphasized every movement started for the betterment of the community.

First, in the Woman's Monday Club, of which Mrs. Scott was president, and for years the leader, she found a sympathetic atmosphere for the development of her progressive ideas. She kept in touch with the work of the State and then branched out into

the broader work of the General Federation. Her ability, her keen interest, her generous appreciation of the work of others soon brought her to the front on the State Board. She was chairman of Civics, district president, and later was chairman of the Endowment Fund in her district. During her district presidency she brought about fifty clubs into the Federation.

Mrs. Scott's attendance on every State meeting and several biennials has meant much to her home city, for she has never failed to bring back renewed energy and inspiration. Out of these various associations have grown warm friendships with the great women of the State and Nation, especially with Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker. A culmination of the altruistic spirit manifested by Mrs. Scott was the giving of Mrs. Pennybacker and Mrs. Fall to the women of her section in the "Valley Trip" of 1915. Every club woman from Brownsville to Corpus Christi was given the opportunity to see and hear the National and State presidents. This was but one of the great events in Southwest Texas club life, made possible through the enthusiasm and ability of Mrs. Scott, the "Admiral," as christened by Mrs. Pennybacker, on the "Valley Trip."

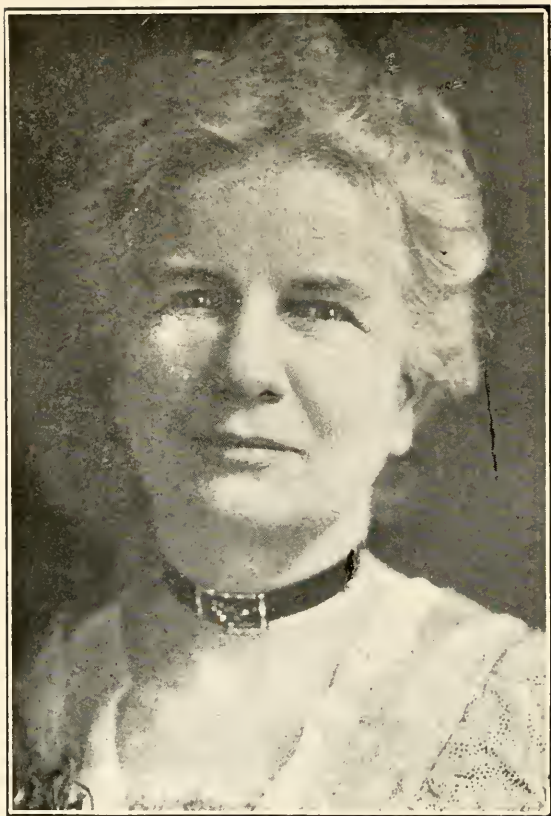
During the past five years Mrs. Scott has been president of the City Federation of Corpus Christi, a Civic League of Women. With strong departments for Rural Work, Parents and Teachers' Associations, Park, Sanitation and Humane Laws, this organization of three hundred members has done a vast amount of constructive work in Corpus Christi and Nueces county, co-operating with officials and other organizations. Many of the leaders among Texas women have begged Mrs. Scott to permit her name to stand for the presidency of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, but she has steadily refused. No woman is more respected; no one is more loved by organized womanhood than Mrs. Scott.

Closely associated with Mrs. Scott in her every endeavor until his death, three years ago, was her husband, Judge G. R. Scott. With his quiet, strong influence he directed many important enterprises for his city, and with his calm, reasonable view, he corrected and prevented many mistakes in private lives, as well as in corporations. After his death, Mrs. Scott bravely continued

her work, never faltering. Although the entertaining of the State Federation in Corpus Christi was a mammoth undertaking for a small city, it was carried through with attending pleasure and profit to hundreds of the women of Texas, with Mrs. Scott as general chairman.

The happy faculty of making each woman feel her own importance in the work, and the ability to take a strong hold and labor quickly, with an abounding enthusiasm for the desired end, is characteristic of Mrs. Scott, the dean of Corpus Christi clubdom. That the appreciation of this fact became known in official circles in the State is evidenced by Mrs. Scott's being appointed by Governor Ferguson in February, 1917, as a member of the Texas Library and Historical Commission.

*Keep hearts, sage minds, take life as
God has made it; it is a long trial, an
incomprehensible preparation for an un-
known destiny. This destiny, the true
one, begins for man with the first step
inside the tomb. In the meanwhile, love
and suffer, hope and contemplate. Woe,
alas! to him who shall have loved only
bodies, form, appearances! Death will
deprive him of all. Try to love souls:
you will find them again.—VICTOR HUGO.*



MRS. H. F. RING.

Among the women who deserve a place in the Texas Women's Hall of Fame, certainly no one is more worthy than Mrs. H. F. Ring, of Houston. Along that line of advancement of which prophets of all ages have announced, and poets have sung, Mrs. Ring stands preeminent, as she is also foremost in the hearts of all those fortunate enough to lie within the bright circle that radiates from her approval and friendship.

To those acquainted with the history of Houston's clubs, and of the record of noble works in literary and civic improvement and advancement, Mrs. Ring needs no introduction: for she is closely identified with them as the chief promoter as well as

with the social life to which she lends so much attraction and pleasure in this gay Texas metropolis. Her drawing room has been the scene of many delightful functions, both of a social nature and of that pertaining to club work.

The history of her club life would be practically a history of the club work of Texas, and certainly of the city of Houston. More than thirty years ago she became a member of the Ladies' Reading Club of Houston. A little later she became interested with those who sought the establishment of a Woman's Exchange, and was one of the delegates from this organization to the first Congress of Women in Dallas in 1892. This Ladies' Reading Club took up the cause of a public library for Houston in 1898, and Mrs. Ring was one of the leading workers. With other public-spirited women, they succeeded in getting an appropriation of \$2400 a year from the city, and later helped to raise the money to buy the site of the present splendid library building, and have continued even to the present in better equipping it with furniture and making additions in the way of reading matter. Mrs. Ring served for two years as president of the Reading Club, and has been president of the City Federation, composed of all the women's clubs of the city. She has several times been a delegate to the different State conventions, and was active in the organization of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, and was for two years chairman of the Library Committee of the latter organization. She spared herself neither time nor labor in fulfilling every duty assigned her, even though it was necessary to read and study much to gain the necessary equipment for successful service.

Mrs. Ring is a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Art League, several charitable organizations, a sane yet enthusiastic suffragist, and has taken part in all the civic displays of the city where women are invited, yet she has never neglected the sacred duties of her home.

Those who know Mrs. Ring best and love her most insist that it is in her home that she appears to the greatest advantage; that here her graciousness of manner is most apparent; that in its every arrangement—the disposition of the bric-a-brac and fur-

nishings, the artistic temperament and refinement charms and cheers.

Her perfect equilibrium and broadmindedness render her fair in her judgments, charitable in her utterances; while her sweet, gentle dignity inspires respect, and women endorse her by emulating her example.

*Some days must needs be full of gloom,
Yet must we use them as we may;
Talk less about the years to come,
Give love, and labor more, today.
What our hand findeth, do with might;
Ask less for help, but stand or fall,
Each one of us in life's great fight,
As if himself and God were all.*

—ALICE CARY.



MRS. FRANCES McMINDS.

Among the more recent additions to the literary works of Texas women is Mrs. Frances McMinds, formerly of Colorado, who has become well known as a newspaper woman, a writer of verse, and as a helpful factor in the political activities of the State. Previous to her residence in Texas, Mrs. McMinds was engaged in newspaper work in Pueblo, Colorado, where she found an avenue for the expression of her poetic talent, as well as her general literary ability, through the columns of the *Pueblo Star-Journal*, on which paper she was employed in an editorial capacity for several years. During that time she published her first book of verse, a small volume entitled "Cactus and Goldenrod." Since coming to Texas, early in 1910, she has contributed largely

to various newspapers and magazines, and in 1913 gave to the public, through the Smith-Lamar Publishing Company of Dallas, her second book of poems, called "All the Year 'Round." This publication received a ready appreciation throughout the State, and was commented on in the highest terms by the leading newspapers in Texas, Colorado and other States. The author's love for and understanding of children are shown in the poems especially devoted to child life, and the warm human interest and sympathetic interpretation which are evidenced in all of her productions have endeared her to the hearts of thousands of readers. Mrs. McMinds is a member of the Texas Press Association, and during the first year of its existence was identified with the Texas School of Journalism of the State University. Her early training in journalism was received under the tutelage of William Allen White, who has won national fame as a writer.

While Mrs. McMinds recognizes literature as her chosen field, she has, since coming to Texas, devoted most of her time to political work. From the time she attained her majority she had exercised a voice in the public affairs of Colorado, both through her writings and at the ballot box, and although disfranchised by her removal to Texas, she was anxious to continue her influence in behalf of humanitarian legislation, the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the general development of her adopted State. Since the beginning of 1910, including the memorable Statewide Prohibition Campaign of 1911, Mrs. McMinds has occupied a responsible official position in every State campaign in which Prohibition has been an issue. She has also been appointed by the Texas Senate, during several successive sessions, to do legislative research work for that body. Perhaps no woman in the State is more thoroughly familiar with political conditions.

Of English-Canadian parentage, Mrs. McMinds claims the Province of Ontario, Canada, as the land of her nativity, having been brought by her parents to "The States" when but an infant. She completed her common school education at the age of sixteen, and was immediately granted a teacher's certificate. After a year of teaching, she enrolled as a student in one of the higher educational institutions of the State, with a view to completing

the course, but these plans were interrupted by her early marriage. She has one daughter, Vera Frances McMinds, who is a student in Texas State University.

The work of Frances McMinds in the field of Texas literature may be said to have only begun, and it is predicted that her future achievements will add much to the sum total of the literary productions of Texas women.

If I could walk through the floral gardens of the world and pluck the flowers of rarest beauty and sweetest perfume, and then select from the crowns of kings and queens the rarest jewels that glisten there, I would fashion them into a more beauteous crown, and with the hand of love, I would place that crown upon the brow of the Mother--America's Uncrowned Queen.—HOMER T. WILSON.



MRS. J. W. LOWBER.

BY H. V. HOWERTON.

As long as club women stand for the principles of truth and righteousness, which have so ennobled and exalted their work; as long as an enlightened regard for education and the triumph of Christian justice continues to give character to their work; as long as love is the ruling principle of woman's heart, a woman of the character and attainments of Mrs. J. W. Lowber will edify their calling and add honor to their lists.

Mrs. Lowber, before her marriage, was Miss Maggie Pleasant DeBaun. She was born at Cornishville, Mercer county, Kentucky, February 5, 1861. Her first teacher was Champ Clark, now Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and her

early education was mostly under teachers who graduated at Daughters College, Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

She was married to Dr. J. W. Lowber, July 4, 1882. Dr. Lowber had been a college president for several years, and had accepted the pastorate of the Christian Church at Lancaster, Kentucky. She entered heartily into the work and soon became very efficient in all the enterprises of the church. In January, 1884, her husband became editor of the *Apostolic Church*, Louisville, and they moved to that city. He lectured extensively over the State, and Mrs. Lowber gave readings at his lectures. In fact, she had taken an extensive course of study in reading and expression. Dr. A. Wilford Hall, of New York, who heard her read in that city, pronounced her the best reader in pathos that he had ever heard. She was connected with Chautauqua University ten years, and not only received her diploma but took nearly all of the real courses. She afterwards received the degree of Master of Arts at Texas Christian University.

The First Christian Church of Fort Worth, Texas, called Dr. Lowber to be its pastor in 1888, and in this new field Mrs. Lowber soon acquired a general reputation of being one of the most successful religious workers in the State. They moved to Austin in 1897, and soon built the Central Christian Church of this city. Dr. Lowber was pastor of this church for twelve years, and says that he could not have succeeded in his work without the help of his wife. Dr. and Mrs. Lowber have traveled extensively not only through the states of this country but also through most of the countries of Europe. They have added to the church more than twelve thousand persons, and in their social reform work over thirty-five thousand persons have taken their social reform pledge.

Mrs. Lowber has always taken an especial interest in young people, and the fact that she has devoted so much attention and sympathy to the young lives in the church was one of the main secrets of her successful pastoral activities with her husband.

Mrs. Lowber has, for a number of years, been a member of the Pathfinders' Club, and takes much interest in its literary work.



MRS. LAURA B. NORRIS HART.

The subject of this sketch was born one-half mile from the spot where gold was discovered in El Dorado county, California. She was educated in the public schools of that State, and graduated from the State Normal School at San Jose, in 1877. She taught twelve years in the public schools of California, principally in high school work. She was married in 1879, and came to Coleman county, Texas, in 1881, from Modoc county, California. She traveled with a baby girl of six weeks and her husband in a spring wagon the entire length of California, across Arizona, New Mexico, and Western Texas, sleeping out every night amidst danger from Indians and roving bands of outlaws.

Her experiences in this respect were thrilling. After living three years in Coleman county, the family moved to Martin county, where she lived six years on a sheep ranch, seeing few people at any time and often did not see another woman for thirteen or fourteen months at a time. She was not lonely, however, as she had her family and a small library, and spent her time in reading, quiet study, and teaching her children. When the three eldest of her five children were of school age the family removed to Big Springs in Howard county, her husband being engaged there in the mercantile and banking business. In 1897 they came to San Antonio to give the children further advantages in the excellent schools there. Mrs. Hart has lived, at least had her headquarters, in the Alamo City ever since.

Mrs. Hart was Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Texas, in 1892 and 1893; was Grand Secretary of the same body from 1894 to 1902, during which time she originated the movement in the Grand Chapter for the accumulation of a permanent endowment fund to provide a home for the aged and indigent members of that order in Texas. In 1905, Mrs. Hart was elected to office in the national body and advanced step by step, until from 1901 to 1904 she served as the Most Worthy Grand Matron, which is the highest office in the General Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. During this term of office she traveled extensively and organized eight State or Grand Chapters, namely: Oklahoma, New Mexico, Idaho, Florida, both the Virginias, and Kentucky, her last official act being a trip across the Atlantic, where she organized the Grand Chapter of Scotland in Glasgow.

Mrs. Hart has long been a member of the Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, a large protective, fraternal association composed entirely of women, as she believes not only in women's work for men, but in the protection of the home. She has been intensely identified with the promulgation of this great movement in the Southern States, and now holds the second ranking position in the national body or Supreme Review. This august body held its 1915 quadrennial convention at the Waldorf-Astoria, where Mrs. Hart was chairman of the Law Committee, and aided largely in the passage

of some very important laws. She was highly complimented by prominent attorneys upon the manner in which she conducted this important piece of work. She now has active charge of the promotion and supervising work in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Louisiana and Mississippi.

She finds time to be intensely interested in "Votes for Women." She was a charter member of the Equal Franchise Society of San Antonio, and was a delegate to the first two State conventions held in Texas, where she took an active part in the organization work.

Mrs. Hart is an exceedingly well-read woman and conversant with all the live questions in politics and sociology. She has a national reputation as a platform speaker, and has few equals and no superiors in extemporaneous speaking and repartee. She loves music, flowers and children, and withal is a loving mother and a charming friend.

*"If any little word of ours can make one
life the brighter;
If any little song of ours can make one
heart the lighter;
God help us speak that little word, and
take our bit of singing,
And drop it in some lonely vale, and set
the echoes ringing."*



MRS. SARAH CATHERINE LATTIMORE.

The subject of this sketch was fortunate in her birth and early environments. In her veins is blended some of the best blood of the Old South, and she grew up in an atmosphere of refinement and culture. Her ancestors were of sturdy Colonial and Revolutionary stock. Her paternal grandfather, Jesse Shivers, emigrated from Pitt county, North Carolina, to Green county, Alabama, in 1818, and was a captain in the Indian wars of Alabama and Florida. His sword was long an object of interest among his descendants. Her father, while a student in Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., resigned his study to enlist as a lieutenant in a company of young men whose patriotism responded to the call of the Texans for aid in their struggles against Mexican tyranny. His company reached Texas April 24, 1836, three days after the battle of San Jacinto was fought. Remaining in Texas as long as he felt that his services were needed, he returned to his home in Alabama to find his mother mourning him as dead. Taking up the study of medicine he soon rose to distinction in his profession, and became a teacher in a medical college in Memphis, Tennessee.

On her maternal side, Mrs. Lattimore's great-great-grandfather, Rev. Robert McLaurin, was a clergyman of the established church of Virginia. His wife, Elizabeth Blakely, was closely related to Elizabeth Patterson, who married Jerome Bonaparte. One of the sons of Robert McLaurin, James McLaurin, was a revolutionary soldier, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. Her great-grandfather, Rev. Samuel Woodfin, was a Baptist minister in what is now Powhatan county, Va. He was born in 1722, and lived to be one hundred and ten years old. Her grandfather, James Woodfin, with his wife, who was Catherine McLaurin, and their ten children, moved from Virginia to Alabama in 1835, and settled in Maringo county, where he led the life of a prosperous planter. It was on their Southern plantation that their daughter, Catherine, was married to Offa Lumford Shivers, July 27, 1831, and where Mrs. Lattimore was born January 1, 1841.

Soon after the birth of Sarah Lattimore, their second child and eldest daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Shivers moved to Marion, Ala., where they spent the remainder of their long and useful lives. It was in this classic town, the seat of two famous institutions of learning—Howard College and Judson Female Institute—that Mrs. Lattimore grew from infancy to womanhood, and where, in 1857, as valedictorian of her class, she was graduated from the Judson Female Institute. Two years after her graduation she was married to Rev. John Lee Lattimore, whom she met and learned to love while the latter was a student in Howard College. From this happy and congenial union were born eight children—Prof. J. C. Lattimore, who was for several years a member of the faculty of Baylor University, and was seventeen years superintendent of the Public Schools at Waco; Senator O. S. Lattimore, of Fort Worth, well known in legal, political and religious circles throughout Texas; Samuel H. Lattimore, a strong and cultured young attorney of Muskogee, Okla.; Mrs. R. B. Spencer of Waco; Mrs. J. G. Purvis, of Proctor; Mrs. J. M. Higginbotham, Mrs. C. G. Faust, of Dublin, and Mrs. George C. Butte, of Austin. Mrs. Lattimore has unceasingly contributed to the inspiration and success of her children, who delight to proclaim her the greatest of mothers.

For more than forty years Mrs. Lattimore has been a resident of Texas, moving to this State from Moulton, Ala., where her

husband was for five years president of Moulton Female Institute. Since 1885, Dublin has been her home. In 1887, while in quest of health, Mr. Lattimore died in Florida, leaving the responsibilities of the family upon his wife and two eldest sons. Mrs. Lattimore met this new and trying situation with an admirable fortitude and intelligence. A teacher by temperament and training, she made the school room, next to the home, the chief theater of her activities, from which radiated influences that will never die. For awhile she was principal of the schools at Dublin. It is safe to say that no personality has counted for more in that section of Texas than has the personality of this strong and queenly woman.

So symmetric and well developed are the mental, moral and social qualities of Mrs. Lattimore that, in thinking of her, one finds it difficult to name characteristics. A son-in-law, Mr. George C. Butte, Professor of International Law in the University of Texas, says of her: "She is the most balanced character I ever knew. By that I mean the highest degree of intellectual acumen, balanced by great strength of will, conviction balanced by toleration, the capacity of suffering pain keenly balanced by an innate cheerfulness of disposition; profound faith balanced by practical works (Oh, so many of them!), loyalty to her own balanced by a great-hearted devotion to all humanity, the highest culture balanced by a fine modesty."

Mrs. Lattimore's literary talents are in frequent demand by women's study clubs, civic and religious organizations, and her many polished addresses on literary and educational topics are worthy of publication and preservation. She published a volume of "Incidents in the History of Dublin," giving a graphic account, not available elsewhere, of the early history of the community in which she has so long resided. It is a valuable source book for historians of Texas and might well serve as a model for similar efforts in other communities.

It is to be regretted that Mrs. Lattimore has not written more for the public. Her natural ability, her culture, her wide reading, her knowledge of men and affairs, and her command of pure English would have enabled her to enrich the literature of her times. She still lives at Dublin, crowned with age and honor, and is yet abounding in good works.



MRS. FRED W. DAVIS.

MRS. ETHEL SCARVEY DAVIS was born in Cooke county, Texas, May 1, 1892. She was left an orphan while yet an infant, and had but attained her sixth year when she was taken and cared for by "Uncle Bob" Nelson and his wife, pioneers of that section, noted far and wide for their broad philanthropy, tender sympathy and deep piety. Senator Bailey, a devoted friend of Mr. Nelson, commenting on his decease, remarked touchingly: "Had he lived in the days of the grandeur of Rome he would have been the "noblest Roman of them all." And it could be as appropriately said of "Grandma" Nelson that on the old homestead, around which cluster the memories of a lifetime, a

veritable mother of Israel, blessed by the love and veneration of all her kind, is waiting for the will of the Almighty.

The girl's life, from the time she became an integral part of the old patriarch's household, was the harmonious and eventful one of the Southern rural home, sustained by those virtues which bud into culture, accomplishment, dignity and merit. She was trained according to her natural bent, to domestic duties, but found ample time to cultivate the intellectual mind.

In order to pay her way, we find her at fourteen, in addition to the home duties she had assumed, teaching penmanship at the community rural school. She enjoyed the advantage of the friendship and training of Miss Rose Davis, a most estimable and accomplished teacher in the neighborhood, the sister of the gentleman she eventually married. She pressed her studies with such diligence that, at sixteen, we find her assistant teacher in a nearby community school, and at eighteen advanced to the principalship of one of the largest rural schools in the county—the school of which her husband was a pupil, and of which he spent five years as a teacher. She taught this school for three successive years and was then transferred to her home school, which she taught up to the time of her marriage. Few records equal this, and none can surpass it in the moral lesson it impresses.

Her home life with the Nelsons was ideal in the love and tenderness and veneration with which her young life responded to the affection the old folks lavished upon her. She grew to womanhood amid such auspicious surroundings, and, whereas, they found a tribute of love in everything she did for their comfort, she found a vent for love in everything she could do. Her devotion to "Uncle Bob" Nelson throughout his last sickness, and her fidelity to the family throughout her entire life, approached the heroic and, indeed, it may be said was not exceeded by the reasonable claims of natural parents.

Miss Ethel Scarvey was married in Cook county, October 18, 1915, to the friend and lover of her childhood days, Hon. Fred W. Davis, now State Commissioner of Agriculture. She has made many efforts to prevail upon Mrs. Nelson to make her final home on earth with the girl who got from her the first home, but the old lady's loyalty to the home of her long life of happiness, and

the permanent settlement there of her two daughters, has proven an insuperable obstacle.

Mrs. Davis, though qualified in her varied gifts and accomplishments to adorn the social life, has little taste in that direction and finds her greatest pleasure in efforts to build up such a domestic home as she left to wed. She is a woman, as will be observed, of refined beauty, with the most distinguished bearing and pleasing manners.

"A woman has the same human nature that a man has, the same human rights—to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—the same human duties; and they are as inalienable in a woman as in a man."



MRS. A. P. AVERILL.

MRS. A. P. AVERILL was born in Bryan, Ohio, and received her primary education in the public schools of that State. To prepare for higher education, she took a two years' course in the Mittleberger School at Cleveland; after that she entered Cornell University, from which she graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1895, being made class essayist in the senior year. She is a member of the Delta Gamma Fraternity. The following year found her in Europe, where she again devoted herself to study. The next year she accepted the position of head of the English department in the Toledo High School.

She married and came to El Paso, her new home, where she

is giving much of her time to club work. She is a past president of the El Paso Women's Club.

Ever ready to serve her community and State, she is making good use of her splendid talents as a member of various clubs and organizations, holding honorary positions in every one of them. She is a member of the Board of Directors of the Charity Association; of the Board of the University Scholarship Club; of the City Committee of Playgrounds, and president of the College Women's Club.

Mrs. Averill has been identified with State Federation work for nearly seven years. She was elected State secretary in 1915, and Texas delegate-at-large to the Convention of the General Federation, held in New York, in May, 1916.

*"It is easy enough to be pleasant
When life flows by like a song,
But the woman worth while is the
woman who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong;
For the test of the heart is trouble,
And it always comes with years,
And the smile that comes with the
praises of earth
Is the smile that shines through tears."*

SERVICE.

BY ELIZABETH BERTON FAINESTOCK.

Make Thou me strong, O Lord!
Not for the victor's wreathed crown,
Not for the glory and renown
But in the hour of grim defeat
That comes upon the battle's heat—
Bless Thou my blunted sword!

Make Thou me strong, O Lord!
Not for the council's highest seat,
But, mingling in the crowded street
To speak, with yonder lowly man
As with a brother, of Thy Plan—
Bless Thou my humble word!

Make Thou me strong, O God!
Not to be first upon that way
Where hungry millions tread their day,
But if, at eve, when courage pales
Thine be the path I trod!
My step shall guide some foot that fails—



MRS. W. M. HARRIS.

MRS. HARRIS, the wife of W. M. Harris, Assistant Attorney General of Texas, was born in Henderson, Alabama. When a mere child she came to Texas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Jackson, locating in the town of Winnsboro, where she spent a happy girlhood. Mrs. Harris, on her paternal side, is of Scotch-Irish descent, while on her maternal side she is of English descent. These ancestors on both sides were numbered among the colonists who fought for American liberty, and "for the land of the free and the home of brave."

On January 24, 1900, she was married to W. M. Harris, and is now the mother of four children, one of whom is deceased.

She takes great interest in her children—in their educational and spiritual welfare, and counts it a privilege to rank as their closest companion. She is a member of the University Methodist Church of Austin, Texas, her present home, and takes great interest in the Missionary work of that church.

Mrs. Harris is interested in higher education, and is very fond of innocent sports and athletics. She is an advocate of Woman Suffrage, believing that in the shaping of the policy of, and the enactment of laws governing the home and the morals of the country, the woman should have a voice. She believes in the democratic doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," and not merely the extension of the privilege to the various species of male man, native and foreign, to the exclusion of the mothers of the country. Mrs. Harris loves her home. To her it is earth's fairest kingdom, and through the suffrage of Texas women she sees the many opportunities of the women of this State to make the home what it should be—the home where the seed sowers of eternity dwell.

"The test of civilization is the estimate of woman. Among savages she is a slave. In the dark ages of Christendom she is a toy and a sentimental goddess. With increasing moral light, and larger liberty, and more universal justice, she begins to develop as an equal human being."



MRS. PEARL CASHILL JACKSON.

Matagorda county claims the privilege of having given to our Empire State a representative of the gentle sex who was destined to occupy an enviable position among her sisters of the Sunny South, although she left the place of her birth in early childhood and removed to Austin, where she has spent her years of development into womanhood. The public schools of Austin furnished the solid educational foundation upon which she was later diligently building. Graduating with honors at the age of 16 years, she immediately went to teaching, and at intervals took special work in the University of Texas in the subjects she had found most attractive: education, English and philosophy.

The desire of acquiring knowledge and imparting information, however, is not the only craving of the soul of noble woman. To seek the well-being of the individual and the community, to become an active partner in the work of improving social conditions and help to further all that is good and beautiful caused Mrs. Jackson to become especially interested in the work of Juvenile Reform. With a mind and heart fitted for the work, she was appointed a member of the board of the State School for the Training of Juveniles at Gatesville, under Governor Campbell's administration.

Mrs. Jackson is a most talented writer, and she is making good use of this precious gift. She has written for papers and magazines for years, and is the author of two highly appreciated books—"Legend of Poinsetta," and "Texas Governors' Wives." She is a member of the Texas Woman's Press Association, and is one of the officers of the League of American Pen Women. She is on the Executive Board of the State Historical Society, an Honorary Member of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, belongs to several local clubs, and is an ardent suffragist. Happily married to Mr. J. A. Jackson, a well known business man of Austin, they live at 510 West Twenty-third Street.

Mrs. Jackson is a woman of much experience, having traveled extensively at home and abroad.



ADELE LUBBOCK BRISCOE LOOSCAN.

Mrs. Looscan's parents were Andrew Briscoe and Mary Jane Harris. Her father was prominent in the Texas Revolution, and in the movements of the citizens which led up to it. Her grandfather, John Richardson Harris, was one of "The Old Three Hundred" of Austin's first colonists. He was the founder of Harrisburg, and the town as well as the county of Harris was named in his honor.

The county of Briscoe was named in honor of Judge Andrew Briscoe, he having been a signer of the Declaration of Texas Independence, and a captain of regulars in the battle of San Jacinto, and first chief justice of Harris county. Mrs. Looscan's

family names are thus linked closely with the history of Texas; that of her husband with the struggle of the Southern Confederacy. He went into the army a private, served as major, and was Inspector General of Staff of Major General Sam Bell Maxey, at the close of the four years' unsuccessful struggle.

Adele L. B. Looscan was born at Harrisburg, Harris county, Texas. She was educated mostly at Miss Mary B. Browne's Young Ladies School at Houston. On September 13, 1881, she was united in marriage to Major Michael Looscan, an attorney of that city. In 1885, in concert with Mrs. Caesar Lombardi, she organized the Ladies' Reading Club of Houston, of which she was elected president; at the end of the first year a full report of the proceedings of the club, its program and the addresses of officers were published in pamphlet form, and distributed among friends all over Texas. This auspicious beginning, calculated to induce the formation of other clubs, was continued for many years, or until women's clubs became general throughout the State.

In 1887, when the Woman's Exchange was organized, Mrs. Looscan was made chairman of the Executive Board. In connection with this work, she organized, and, with the assistance of Mrs. H. B. Rice, conducted a free sewing school, where little girls were taught to cut out and make dresses,—the completed work being given to the children of the Bayland Orphan Home at Houston. This was many years before a course of training in sewing or domestic science was introduced into the public schools of the State. She contributed to the *Ladies' Messenger*, the organ of the Exchange, edited by Mrs. Laura Bibb Foute, articles on different subjects looking to the development of more efficient methods of housekeeping, and a greater love for homemaking. Special articles on historical subjects in this publication were over her pen name "Texan," and were based largely on the experiences of her grandmother, Mrs. Jane Harris, during the Texas Revolution, and the reminiscences of her mother, Mary J. Briscoe, concerning social affairs at Houston and vicinity in pioneer days.

In 1892, when the society of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas was organized at the home of her mother, Mrs. Looscan

was chosen chairman of the executive board, which (owing to the advanced ages of the president and vice-presidents, whose offices were, in a manner, honorary) had entire control of the work of carrying on the business, and devising means for interesting and educating the public in the preparation of Texas history. Its most important objects were undertaken, and were well on the way to completion, when, after seven years service as chairman, Mrs. Looscan resigned this position, to assume the less onerous one of Historian, circumstances at this time demanding a larger share of her time for home duties. Patriotic themes were always in the foreground of her endeavors. She contributed historical papers to the *Texas Magazine* published at Austin. One of these, "The Battle of Sabine Pass," was written from historical records and from personal interviews with a participant in this brilliant naval engagement.

She contributed three articles to "A Comprehensive History of Texas," edited by Dudley G. Wooten and published by W. G. Scarff, viz.: "Noted Women, and Social Life in the Days of the Colonies, the Revolution and the Republic," "The Evolution of the Texas Flag" and "Tombs and Monuments Erected to Noted Texans." These papers, and others written during the life and under the inspiration of her husband, are signed Mrs. M. Looscan.

She has been for years a member of the Texas Woman's Press Association, serving at different times on committees of importance and as vice-president. The Pen Women of Houston number her among their members.

Upon the organization of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, she was made second vice-president, an honor duly appreciated by her, especially as she was not at that time able to enter upon active service. When the different women's clubs in Houston wished for a city federation, she consented to serve as their first president, this officer being at the same time chairman of the Executive Board. The City Federation has proved a most useful and influential institution, and recently honored its first president by bestowing upon her the title, "President Emeritus."

She was registered a charter member of the Texas State Historical Association, organized at Austin, March 2, 1897. Dur-

ing the same year she was elected a Fellow. Her writings, running through the first nineteen volumes of the magazine of the Association, now known as the *Southwestern Quarterly* of the Texas State Historical Association, embrace descriptive identifications of old Mexican forts in Texas, lives of several distinguished men and women pioneers, and a monograph on Harris county from its earliest settlement in 1822 to the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845.

At the annual meeting held at Austin on March 2, 1915, she was elected president of the Association, an honor which was again conferred upon her at the ensuing meeting in 1916.

Born and reared in Harris county, of a family identified with the early history of Texas, it has been and is her pleasure to devote her life to its interests. While holding membership in, and contributing to other patriotic organizations, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Confederacy, her best efforts are dedicated to the preservation of the history of Texas. Since the death of her husband in 1897, she has lived in her mother's home, on the same block with her own former home. Here are clustered many mementoes, pictures of family homes in England and the other states; the old Harris mansion at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and the equally historic one of Texas, the Birdsall home of Western New York, and the first Briscoe home of Houston, tell the tale of pioneer life running through many generations.

Family portraits look down upon the old mahogany furniture, and closets and chests hold in their keeping letters and documents which could many a tale unfold of personages who played an important part in the history of Texas.



MRS. J. E. YANTIS.

MRS. J. E. YANTIS, who is the wife of Judge J. E. Yantis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, was born in Newton county, Mississippi. Her parents were Terrie M. Sloan and Mary Black Sloan. With them she came to Texas in her infancy. They established their home in Bell county. The city of Temple is located on a portion of the land which her father purchased for the family home. She was educated in the public schools of Bell county in and near Temple, and at Salado College. On January 28, 1896, she was married at the family residence in Temple, Texas, to Judge Yantis, then a young lawyer residing in Waco, Texas, where she and her husband have since

resided. A daughter was born to this union December 4, 1898, dying in infancy. Mrs. Yantis has been prominent in church work, and in the social life of Waco for twenty years. She is temporarily residing in Austin, where Judge Yantis is required to reside while discharging his official duties.

THE MOTHER.

BY HESTER I. RADFORD.

*You struggled blindly for my soul
And wept for me such bitter tears,
That through your faith my faith grew
whole*

And fearless of the coming years.

*For in the path of doubt and dread
You would not let me walk alone,
But prayed the prayers I left unsaid
And sought the God I did disown.*

*You gave to me no word of blame
But wrapped me in your love's belief,
Dear love, that burnt my sin like flame,
And left me worthy of your grief.*



MRS. S. W. T. LANHAM.

MRS. S. W. T. LANHAM, néa Sarah Beona Meng, was born in Pacolet, Union county, South Carolina, and received her education in Rev. Colon Murchinson's School in Unionville.

Her life was not without its romantic side. After the war was over and all lost save honor, a young boy-soldier, not yet of age, returned to his father's home and again took up his studies under the instruction of a young lady who was a teacher in his father's family. This young lady was destined to play an important part in his life's history, for the young soldier student, full of ardor and romantic sentiment, soon learned to love his teacher, and, in 1867, Miss Sarah Meng became the wife of her former pupil, Sam Lanham. In 1866, Mrs. Lanham with her husband started overland to Texas, the trip taking three months.

After looking over the country, they chose Weatherford as a permanent home. Blessing this marriage were four sons and one daughter: Dr. H. M. Lanham, a physician of Waco; E. M. Lanham, who died at Weatherford in December, 1908; Frank B. Lanham, of Fort Worth; Fritz G. Lanham, an attorney at Weatherford, and Mrs. Ed. C. Connor, of Dallas.

In Weatherford, for a time, Mrs. Lanham assisted her husband in teaching school. In 1869, Mr. Lanham was admitted to the bar, and was soon recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the State. After serving his people as district attorney, he was sent by his district to Congress, at which post of duty he faithfully served for sixteen years. From 1903 to 1907 he served his State as Governor, during which time much progress was made along various lines. During all this time Mrs. Lanham was her husband's close companion and able adviser. All who knew Mrs. Lanham intimately were well aware of the love and devotion which extended between this happily mated couple. Many times Governor Lanham made public acknowledgment of the inspiration she was to his public career. In his last speech delivered at the opening of Weatherford College (1907), he told of his struggles to acquire an education and how, when he was teaching his first school, he would encounter sums in arithmetic that he could not solve and would take them home to his young wife, who would explain them to him at night, and he would then explain them to his class next morning.

At the close of Governor Lanham's second administration, he and Mrs. Lanham returned to their home at Weatherford. On the second day of July of the following year (1908), after a sudden illness which lasted for about a day, her pure spirit passed away. On July 29, less than a month, Governor Lanham, worn by official cares and duties, and by his late sorrow, passed out of this life. The loving spirits of the two companions were again reunited "on the beautiful Isle of Somewhere."



MRS. GEORGE E. GWINN.

MRS. GEORGE E. GWINN was born of English parents, August 26, 1889. Educated under private tutors, she was always ambitious to become a singer, and early in life began the serious study of music and languages. She studied for opera and concert work under Oscar Saenger, of New York City, and for oratory under Dr. A. Madeley, also of New York. She studied the Italian language under Vito Padula, Royal University, Rome, Italy. In Chicago, on January 14, 1907, she was married to Dr. George E. Gwinn, and in the year 1910 they moved to San Antonio, Texas. All of her time is devoted to church and concert singing. She has held the position of soprano soloist in some

of the largest churches in this country, the most important being the Calvary Baptist Church, New York City. For four years she was soprano soloist and director of music in the Travis Park M. E. Church, San Antonio, also soprano soloist at Temple Beth-El, San Antonio, and soloist for Elijah San Antonio Mid-Winter Festival with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. Mrs. Gwinn is a member of the Tuesday Musical Club and the San Antonio Musical Club, and closely associated with the Equal Franchise movement.

*"Give to the world the best that you
have, and the best will come back to
you."*

*"The soul on earth is an immortal
quest, compelled to starve at an unreal
feast; a pilgrim panting for the rest to
come; an exile, anxious for his native
home."*



MISS KATE HUNTER.

MISS MARY KATE HUNTER, one of the leaders of the Woman Suffrage movement in Texas, is a descendant, on both paternal and maternal sides, of pioneers.

Her great-grandfather, General Nat Smith, of Tennessee, was with Andrew Jackson in the battle of Horse Shoe Bend, in Florida. He came to Texas in 1839, and settled at Fort Houston, near Palestine, the site of the home of the late Judge John H. Reagan. Her paternal grandfather, Dr. James Hunter, whose wife was a daughter of General Smith, came with him.

Her maternal grandfather, Dr. John Beeson, was also a pioneer, and settled in Houston county, near Crockett, in 1838.

Her greatuncle, Nathaniel Wyche Hunter, was appointed from Georgia in 1829 to West Point, served in the United States army, and was in active service as a captain of the second dragoons in the United States war with Mexico in 1846. Her father, Nathaniel Wyche Hunter, a lawyer by profession, entered the Confederate army at the age of twenty and served through the Civil War of 1861-65. She has ample precedent for the spirit of the pioneer work she is now doing for Woman Suffrage in Texas.

Born in the country, near Palestine, Texas, she received her education in the common schools of Texas, and taught three years in the public schools. On account of failing health, she gave up the school work, and made use of her musical education by teaching piano. She pursued the study of music, first in Chicago, under Mr. W. S. B. Matthews; later, in Boston, pupil of Mr. Carl Faelten, and student of the Faelten Pianoforte School and eight years ago studied one year in Berlin, pupil of Madame Eylau.

She has continued to teach in Palestine, and has done pioneer work in establishing and maintaining the highest standards in music in an unmusical atmosphere.

She has been identified with club work in Palestine, having been a member of the Self Culture Club for ten years, and its president when the club undertook the work of founding the present public library.

Her latest activity is the establishment, in conjunction with suffrage work, of a free public law course for the women of Palestine. She has had the co-operation of Judge Tarlton of the Extension Department of the University of Texas—the course of study being furnished by the University—and the assistance of local lawyers, who give free lectures.



MRS. ROSE PENNINGTON WESTBROOK.

MRS. ROSE PENNINGTON WESTBROOK was born in Whitewright, Grayson county, Texas, June 22, 1889, and was educated in the public schools and Grayson College of that place, graduating from Grayson College in the class of 1906. She was married November 7, 1908, to Senator Richard Edwin Westbrook, who represents the counties of Collin, Hunt and Rains in the Senate, and who, on March 21, 1917, was elected President Pro Tem. of that body.

Mrs. Westbrook is a reader of force and ability, and takes a deep interest in club work, but is strictly an anti-suffragist, believing that woman can wield a greater influence for the development and good of a nation through principles taught in the home, than by the exercise of the ballot. She is a real mother, and her greatest ambition in life is to make home happy and attractive for her husband and two little daughters—Delia Lynn and Rosewynn.



MRS. HELEN M. KIRBY.

MISS HELEN MARR SWEARINGEN was born in Mobile, Alabama, January 17, 1837, where she lived until about 12 years old. Her parents moved to Texas in 1839, and settled at what is now Chappell Hill, where her father established a school. This school was the nucleus of Soule University, afterwards called Southwestern University, which later was moved to Georgetown, its present location.

Miss Swearingen was married April 18, 1858, to Jared E. Kirby, a planter, who then lived in Austin county, in the part which afterward became Waller county. Her husband died in 1865, leaving her with two sons, both of whom she reared and

educated, and both moved with her to Austin in 1875. During her first year's residence in Austin, Mrs. Kirby taught with General and Mrs. Stacy a private academy, and the following year she established a school for girls, which she successfully conducted for some nine years, and in 1884 she became connected with the State University. She was made First Assistant Dean of Women in 1902, and a little later General Superintendent of the Woman's Building, and at present she is Dean of Women.

Perhaps no woman in Texas has done more to shape the lives of young women in the direction of noble womanhood than Mrs. Kirby. During the half century she has been actively engaged in school work, and thousands of young women have been brought under her influence. The private school for girls above referred to was conducted in her own home, and many of the student body were members of her household. It speaks volumes for the intelligence and good judgment of the early authorities of the State University that they were able to choose so admirably one whose impress on the young lives of the women brought under her care should prove so helpful and wholesome.

A former male student of the University, speaking of Mrs. Kirby in an article on the thirtieth anniversary of her connection with the University, says:

"From the first day in school, when as *freshmen*, they wonder who the kind old lady in the queer bonnet is, who sits at the desk in the room where the girls are. Until they pass from the corridors for years after, as graduates, every student daily sees the good lady, amid a room full of her University daughters, busily engaged in her labor of love.

"And her smile in the corridors—what fellow is it who does not feel that he has had a most fragrant bouquet pinned upon him when that dear lady bestows upon him in passing her smile, a smile such as she alone can give; a smile strong and sincere, full of love and deference, a smile in which one can read a beautiful character, and out of which seems to beam that which is good and lovely."

Of the two sons born to Mr. and Mrs. Kirby, the elder, Richard Swearingen Kirby, died in early manhood, after their removal to Austin. He was a most promising young man, and his death left

a void in her heart that time can never fill. The other son, R. H. Kirby, generally known as Harper, is widely known throughout Texas and other States for his indefatigable labors to promote the cause of temperance and prohibition. At present he is the president of the Texas Anti-Saloon League, giving freely of his time and large means to the work.

Mrs. Kirby is a life-long Methodist, and for more than twenty-five years was president of the Woman's Missionary Society.

"These are her fruits, kindness and gentleness,

And gratefully we take them at her hands;

Patience she has, and pity for distress,
And love that understands.

Ah, ask not how such rich reward was won,

How sharp the harrow in the former years.

Or mellowed in what agony of sun,
Or watered with what tears."

THE WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS.

Somewhere she waits to help you win,
Your soul in her frail white hands;
Somewhere the gods have made for you
The woman who understands.

As the tide went out she found him
Lashed to a spar of despair,
The wreck of his dreams in the air;
Found him, and loved him, and gathered
The soul of him to her heart.
The soul that had sailed an uncharted sea,
The soul that had sought to win and be free,
The soul of which she was a part.
And there in dark'ning she cried to the man,
"Rebuild the lost ship, for you can! Ay, you can!"

Helping and loving and guiding,
Urging when that was best,
Holding her fear in hiding
Deep in her quiet breast;
Hers was the courage that called him
Back to the standard he lost
When he tossed in the storm of the streets and the strife
And thought himself through with the game of life,
And ready to pay the cost;
Watching and guarding and whispering still,
"Win—for you can, and I know that you will."

This is the story of ages,
This is the woman's way—
Wiser than seers and sages,
Leading us day by day;
Facing all things with a courage
Nothing can daunt or dim;
Treading life's pathway wherever it leads,
Brightened with flowers or entangled with weeds
If only she tread it with him;
A guardian, comrade, impelling spur—
The men who have conquered were helped by her.

Somewhere she waits to help you win,
Your soul in her frail white hands;
Somewhere the gods have made for you
The woman who understands.

—J. Appleton.



MRS. ROBERT LEE BROWNING.

Within the wide borders of this, the greatest State of the Union, are many women, who by reason of native ability, and the opportunity for culture, stand in the vanguard of the hosts of progress, and among these is the subject of this sketch.

Her parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Childress, came to Texas in the late 60's from Alabama, and were prominent in the development of the State, in the ethical as well as the material sense. Of broad culture and striking personality, Dr. and Mrs. Childress drew about them the talented and brilliant circle, whose presence

was naturally to be expected in this hospitable Southern home. The helping hand was always extended cheerfully to the weak, and, through their generous aid given, more than one widow has been enabled to rear her little children in comfort.

Possessed of the social instinct, it is not surprising that Mrs. Annie Childress Browning should number her friends by legion. Educated at Mary Baldwin Seminary at Staunton, Virginia, she was a popular society woman from her first bow, and today is an ornament to the social life of her native State, as well as many others, having an especially large number of friends in Washington, and other eastern cities.

Mrs. Browning has for years taken an active part in the work of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, holding many positions of service and honor. She is energetic in the Associated Charities of Terrell, her home town, and her friends often make the claim for her that "she always has time to do good."

Mrs. Browning has one son, Clifford Browning, who is a rising electrical engineer, and resides at Colorado City.

Mr. Browning has long been identified with banking and railroad interests and now holds a prominent position with the Texas Midland Railroad, and is in active sympathy with Mrs. Browning's work for the uplift of society, and the progress of the day.



MRS. E. E. BRAMLETTE.

MRS. LOUISE LINN BRAMLETTE, wife of Superintendent E. E. Bramlette of the Texas School for the Blind, is a native of Austin, Texas. She is the daughter of Edward Linn and Evelyn Augusta (née Patton) Linn. Her uncle, John J. Linn, and her father were among the earliest settlers of Texas. They did a great deal for its development and progress, and aided the early colonists in their struggle for independence from Mexico. Mrs. Bramlette was educated in the public schools of Austin, and graduated with honors at St. Mary's Academy. She taught in the public schools of Austin until her marriage in 1884 to Edgar Elliott Bramlette, who was then instructor of ancient languages

in the University of Texas. In 1886 she, with her husband, went to Germany, where he was appointed to the consular service in that country. They remained five years in Germany, during which time they took advantage of every opportunity for advancement in knowledge and culture, and for enjoyment of the best music and art. Shortly after returning to Texas she became identified with club work as a member of the Women's Wednesday Club of Fort Worth; and later as president of the Twentieth Century Club of Stephenville; and as president of the First District of the Texas Federation. She was made chairman of the Education Committee of the Texas Federation, and in this capacity she founded and built up the Federation Loan Fund, which has aided numbers of girls to obtain an education in the best universities and colleges of Texas.

Mrs. Bramlette is the mother of two boys and two girls: Adele, wife of R. T. Ray, of Austwell, Texas; Hal M. Bramlette, of Austin, Texas; Edgar L. Bramlette, of Austwell, and Oriana, wife of Roy J. West, of Huntsville, Texas.

What we can do for another is the test of powers; what we can suffer for another is the test of love.—Bishop Westcott.

What nobler ambition than to give yourself in a way that will inspire others to think, to do, to become!—Elizabeth Hubbard.



MRS. CHARLES WILLIAM SIMPSON.

MRS. CHARLES WILLIAM SIMPSON was born and reared in Waxahachie, Texas, and is the wife of a prominent physician there. She has been deeply interested in various phases of club work for many years, and is now president of the Waxahachie Shakespeare Club, of which she was a charter member. This is one of the oldest and best known clubs in the State.

Mrs. Simpson served two years as chairman of the Library Extension Department of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs in the Second District. She was chairman of the Program Committee for this district in 1915, and has been appointed a member of this committee for 1916-17.

Mrs. Simpson has recently been made State chairman of Parks and Playgrounds department of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs by Mrs. Fred Fleming. Since her appointment she has worked and planned to interest the clubs of the State in establishing playgrounds and in securing and preserving city and county parks. She is now working with the State chairman of Civics upon a plan to interest the children of the State in the neighborhood park and vacant lot problem. Believing that the future civic beauty and welfare of Texas lies in the hands of the children of today, Mrs. Simpson hopes that the public schools of the State may be induced to include in their curriculum a course in civics, at the same time giving more attention to the scientific direction of play and physical development of the child than is now being given. She also hopes and believes that, through the combined efforts of the women and children of the State, Texas may in a very few years lead every State in the Union in her attractive school grounds, yards, parks and playgrounds.

*"Strange, we so toil to fashion for our
unseen ends
The splendours that the tarnish of this
world doth mar,—
Such palaces that crumble to a ruined
age,
Such garbled memories upon Fame's
fragile page,—
When all the lasting glory of our life
depends
Upon a little Child, a stable, and a
star."*

IF WE ONLY UNDERSTOOD.

If we knew the cares and trials,
Knew the efforts all in vain,
And the bitter disappointment,
Understood the loss and gain—
Would the grim eternal roughness
Seem—I wonder—just the same?
Should we help where now we hinder
Should we pity where we blame?

Ah, we judge each other harshly,
Knowing not life's hidden force—
Knowing not the fount of action
Is less turbid at its source;
Seeing not amid the evil
All the golden grains of good;
And we'd love each other better
If we only understood.

Could we judge all deeds by motives
That surround each other's lives,
See the naked heart and spirit,
Know what spur the action gives,
Often we would find it better,
Purer than we judge we should,
We should love each other better
If we only understood.

—*Rudyard Kipling.*



MRS. W. R. POTTER.

MRS. W. R. POTTER, of Bowie, Texas, the subject of this sketch, is a Texan by birth, and is proud of her native State. Her maiden name was Fannie Bellows; her ancestors were English. The Bellows came from Normandy with William the Conqueror and filled the office of Marshals in his army. Eighteen of their names were knight bannerets in succession, during the Middle Ages, and several peers of their house appear in the rolls of Parliament. The first of the family coming to America was John Bellows, who came over from England in the *Hopewell of London*, William Burdock, master, April 1, 1835. On her grandmother Bellows' side, Mrs. Potter is descended from the

old feudal English family of Lord and Lady Tabor of the House of Tabor. Mrs. Potter's mother was of the Dowell family of Virginia. In an early day her grandfather, Quartus Morgan Bellows, settled in Memphis, Tennessee, where, as a lumber merchant, he became quite wealthy; her grandmother was one of famous beauties of that day.

As a pen woman Mrs. Potter has achieved marked success. Her work consists in part of "The History of Montague County," now used as a text-book in the county's public schools; a volume of "Short Stories," and a "Legend of Texas Club Women," not to mention many instructive and valuable "Papers" on matters pertaining to social uplift.

Mrs. Potter has shown great activity in church work, and in 1916-17 served as district president of the Texas Federated Women's Clubs; has been president of "The Thursday Club" of Bowie, her home city, and district president of the Baptist Woman's Mission Workers; a member of the Woman's Press Association, and one of the vice-presidents of the Woman's Fair at Houston, Texas.

In church and home-circle work, Mrs. Potter exerts a great influence. She has a delightful personality and is a pleasing conversationalist. Her several admirable qualities have won for her a host of friends. She is the mother of just one child, Vivian Lite Potter, a young lady of rare attainments.



MRS. MARY ELINOR EWING.

MARY ELINOR EWING was born at St. Mary's, La.; daughter of Captain C. C. Williams and Dora (Cross) Williams. She graduated with high honor from Sylvester Larned, and married Presley Kittredge Ewing, a distinguished lawyer and jurist. Two daughters were born of this union, Vesta (Ewing) Vinson and Gladys Ewing, the former the mother of two promising little boys, Kittredge and Presley. Mrs. Ewing has long been identified with all movements in the State within woman's sphere looking to the advancement of the public interest, notably charitable, benevolent and educational movements, and has filled various positions in that connection: among them, secretary Ladies' Parish Association, Christ's Episcopal Church; secretary Robert E. Lee Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy; secretary and president Ladies' Reading Club; president Parent-Teachers' Association; first vice-president State Congress of Mothers; chairman Legislative Committee Harris County Suffrage Asso-

ciation: president State Sunshine Society; first vice-president State Humane Society; vice-president State Federation of Women's Clubs, and president United Mothers' Club. She is now first vice-president of Harris County Humane Society; honorary president Child's Welfare League; president Nobis Bridge Club for eight years. She refused the nomination for the first vice-presidency of the State Suffrage Association at its meeting at San Antonio. She was originator of "early closing movement," when stores were kept open until any hour. She originated and was the one who secured many of the "twelve essentials" to make our public schools perfect. These are known as the "Ewing twelve essentials."

At the last convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs she introduced the following resolutions, which were enthusiastically and unanimously adopted:

First. That the Federation shall endorse and work for the establishing of the "twelve essentials" in all public schools of Texas.

Second. That the Federation shall lend its efforts to the appointment of women as State inspectors of schools.



MRS. HENRIETTA M. KING.

MRS. HENRIETTA M. KING, née Chamberlain, was born July 21, 1832, in Boonville, St. Charles county, Missouri. In 1846 she moved with her father, Rev. Hiram Chamberlain, to Brownsville, Texas, where he had the honor of establishing the first Presbyterian Church on the Rio Grande. It was then that Henrietta M. Chamberlain met Captain Richard King, who was at that time, in company with Captain Millin Kenedy, steamboating on the Rio Grande.

In those days houses were few and the Presbyterian minister, Mr. Chamberlain, was obliged to occupy a boat as a dwelling place for himself and family. When Captain Richard King's steamboat *Corvette* landed alongside this boat, Miss Chamberlain, the subject of this sketch, standing on the deck of the old boat

was shocked to hear the young captain say, "I just as soon land alongside the bad place as to land by that old boat." Little did he realize that on the deck of the old wharf-boat stood the girl that would later rule his life's destiny. So "they met by chance the usual way," and in course of time Henrietta M. Chamberlain became the wife of the young and dashing young captain, Richard King.

Her wedding was not like that of today: the young bride-to-be sang in the choir at prayer meeting one Wednesday night away back in 1851; then stepping down by the altar she met the young captain, Richard King, and her father, the Rev. Hiram Chamberlain, performed the ceremony.

The captain took his bride to the far-away ranch home which he had established and named "Santa Gertrudis," one hundred and twenty-five miles north from the border and about forty miles west of Corpus Christi. It was a wonderful wedding trip, for although the country was but sparsely settled by Mexicans only, still the vast stretch of prairie, and the salubrious climate, even in December days, was most delightful.

For a young woman to establish a home in this outpost of civilization, and stand by the side of her husband amid the dangers and privations that beset her young life was indeed trying, but proved that her pioneer father had moulded her faith and strength of character properly. Side by side this young couple made a happy life's journey with an affection that never waned, and even in the dusk of gathering years at eighty-four, in faith, this same wife, loved and loving mother, grandmother and great-grandmother, looks up to Heaven for Grace to finish life's repining years, ever doing what her hands and heart find to do to alleviate and uplift.

Captain Richard King laid the foundation of the great King ranch in Southwest Texas, in which work Mrs. King did her full part as a worthy helpmeet to her distinguished husband, besides attending to her domestic duties and properly rearing her children. After Captain King's death she had the good sense and judgment to employ reliable, competent men to handle the estate, which has since increased greatly in value and conduced in no small degree to the upbuilding and developing of South Texas.

Without this, the railway traversing that portion of the State would not have been built at the time it was, and that part of our great State would have remained a terra incognita for many years longer. Her estate is invested in, and comprises many business enterprises, such as real estate, scientific stock raising, farming and dairying, merchandising, banking, colonization, etc. This business is conducted on strict business lines, and is the greatest factor in the upbuilding and development of Southwest Texas.

While Mrs. King is one of the largest taxpayers in the State, she has also liberally contributed to schools, churches and charitable institutions.

Mrs. King is of a very retiring nature, and shuns social and public functions altogether, devoting herself to her domestic duties and private and family affairs. She is a model Christian woman, bright and intelligent, with plenty of good common sense and a large kind heart; she is womanly, gentle and modest in manner; just, noble and refined in her every act, and who now in her declining years looks back with great satisfaction upon a long, useful and successful life, surrounded by loving children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, respected and loved by a large number of friends and acquaintances far and near, and greatly esteemed by all good citizens.



MRS. MARTYN ELLIOTT.

BY MRS. FRED SCOTT.

There came to Austin in 1902, a charming little bride and her husband—The Elliotts, makers of pictures, as they are known far and wide.

Mrs. Elliott was a photographer before she met and married Mr. Elliott, who also had made photography his profession; so it was a congeniality of interests as well as love at first sight that brought the two together.

Mrs. Elliott came to Texas from her home in South Carolina for her health. She went to Dallas, where old friends had established a studio, and there she met Mr. Martyn Elliott. After a year, her health in the meanwhile improving, they were mar-

ried in November, 1902. They came immediately to Austin, where they established their studio with the firm name of "The Elliotts, Makers of Pictures," with Mrs. Elliott a recognized, and not a silent partner.

Mrs. Elliott, whose maiden name was Jane Pelham McCaw, belongs to one of the first families of South Carolina, the Witherspoons, and she is in direct descent from John and Jane Witherspoon, who landed in America in 1734. The family is of noble origin and dates back to the Crusades, as shown by the coat-of-arms.

Her mother was Sarah Witherspoon Pelham, daughter of a distinguished professor in the University of South Carolina, who edited a newspaper, the *Phoenix*, in Columbia, during the war. While Columbia was burning his paper was on the press and being printed. He aided the South in many material ways.

Mrs. Elliott's father was William Henry McCaw, a brilliant young newspaper man, who was editor of the *Charleston News and Courier*. He enlisted in the Confederacy near the close of the war, graduating later, in 1867, from the South Carolina University. He died quite young.

Mrs. Elliott was born in Columbia, South Carolina, but spent her childhood in the Piedmont section of the State, at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Greenville. Her mother married a second time, and Mrs. Elliott learned the photographers' art when quite a little girl under her stepfather, William Wheeler. So apt did she prove herself, and so much interest and originality did she show, that her pictures took a prize at the Charleston Interstate Cotton Exposition—one of the first expositions to recognize women's work.

Mrs. Elliott is a pioneer in this art, for when she began to study photography, few women had even thought of attempting this form of work.

After studying with her stepfather, she longed for better opportunities, and went to New York and Washington, D. C., where she studied for several years with the best photographers.

The Elliotts' studio is recognized as one of the most artistic and up to date in the State. Mr. and Mrs. Martyn Elliott work side by side, and have achieved success. They have taken

every international, national, State and interstate prize they have gone after. The secret is that they have never ceased to study, to advance in their art.

Mrs. Elliott takes the interest of a broad-minded, wide-awake energetic woman in all affairs of her city, and belongs to several clubs. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of 1812, Daughters of the Confederacy, the Texas Fine Arts' Association, the Business and Professional Woman's Club, the Order of Eastern Star, and with her husband belongs to the Country Club, and the National and State Photographers' Associations, and Woman's National Federation of Photography.

Besides being an artist of ability, Mrs. Elliott is a practical business woman—an all-around woman, one would call her, sweet and lovely and true. Just in her business relations, cordial in her friendship, happy in her home life, she is, above all, a mother. Far above everything, even her art, Mrs. Elliott loves and cherishes her dainty, clever little nine-year-old daughter, the ideal of her heart, Sarah Pelham Elliott.

*"A woman's rank lies in the fullness
of her womanhood: therein alone she
is royal."*

MRS. R. B. COUSINS.

Mrs. R. B. Cousins, née Miss M. Dora Kelly, is the daughter of the late Colonel G. A. Kelly, of Longview, Texas. She was educated in Martha Washington College, Abingdon, Virginia, where she was graduated in 1882; was married to R. B. Cousins in September, 1885; is the mother of six children, four of whom are now living. She is a mother and wife first, with all the characteristics of the best Christian mother, devoted to her husband and her home. An enthusiastic, sane club worker of the best type. She is and has always been a close student of history and she contributed a significant part of the Cousins & Hill's American History in use in the high schools of Texas and of Georgia, and in several other cities in other States. Two words may be carved in the marble that shall mark the end of her journey—*Consecration, Service.*



MRS. HELEN M. STODDARD.

MRS. HELEN M. STODDARD, née Helen M. Gerrells, was born July 27, 1850, in Sheboygan Township, Wisconsin.

She was educated in the public schools, and in Ripon College in her native State, and finally finished her education in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York. At her graduation, July 12, 1871, she was valedictorian of a large class of graduates. During her college days at Lima, Miss Gerrells met a fellow student of marked ability and an intellect that matched her own. Friendship grew into a strong and abiding love, and on April 9, 1875, Mr. S. D. Stoddard and Helen M. Gerrells were married. From this union two sons were born. The youngest lived only

a few months, but the eldest, Robert W., is still living, and is true and loyal to the teachings and principles of his consecrated mother.

Mrs. Stoddard, with her husband and son, moved to Florida in search of better climatic conditions for Mr. Stoddard, who had contracted lung trouble. But neither climate, tenderest care, nor loving devotion could stay the power of that dread disease, and on December 25, 1878, he passed out.

Thus early left a widow, without means, Mrs. Stoddard again entered the profession of teaching, at first in the common schools of Wisconsin, then called to the chair of Mathematics in Nebraska Conference Seminary, York, Nebraska.

Mrs. Stoddard's parents having moved to Texas, she naturally followed, being the only daughter. Here she continued teaching, and out on those Western plains established a Sunday school and a literary society, her pupils coming for many miles around on horseback.

After a few years she accepted a position in Comanche College, and later in Fort Worth University, where she taught six years, and which position she resigned to take up the work of the presidency of the Texas Woman's Christian Temperance Union in May, 1891. The State was in a discouraged condition following the defeat of the amendment campaign of 1887, and very little work was evident anywhere, there being only three hundred and thirty-two paid members in the W. C. T. U. at that time. She at once took the field, traveling from town to town and city to city, speaking and organizing wherever possible. The ceaseless travel into new fields often caused weariness and hardship, but upborne by faith, no halts were made.

In the winter of 1893, Mrs. Stoddard spent three months in the Capital City—Austin—working for and securing the passage of the Scientific Temperance Instruction Law, which still stands upon the statute books of the State. Much petitioning had been done in previous years, but the culmination was reached and final passage came at that time.

Mrs. Stoddard was so singularly successful in legislative work that she spent the winters in Austin during legislative years. In 1895, through her efforts, the "Age of Protection" was raised to

fifteen years, not yet what it must be, yet a perfect law so far as it goes. The Anti-Tobacco Law, enacted in 1899, was largely the result of Mrs. Stoddard's efforts.

Mrs. Stoddard, through a remarkable incident, saw how necessary it was for the young women to be trained in practical profession to meet the exigencies of life, and for years worked with voice and pen for the establishment of the College of Industrial Arts of Texas, and was rewarded when it was established by the legislature in 1901. Many lawmakers assisted in the passage of the bill, but the one who labored most faithfully was Judge V. W. Grubbs of Hunt county. The bill establishing this institution provided for a commission of thirteen persons, one from each Congressional District, to locate it. Governor J. D. Sayers appointed Mrs. Stoddard upon this Commission, and she served, traveling with the twelve gentlemen nearly three thousand miles.

In January, 1907, Mrs. Stoddard was broken down in health, and knowing that the W. C. T. U. would never give her up as president, she resigned, sold her property at Indian Gap and moved to California, buying land at Lemon Grove, near San Diego. Here for several years she has had a valuable fruit orchard, which is managed by her son.

Some years ago, Woman Suffrage was carried in California, and Mrs. Stoddard became a voter. Soon after this, she was, with five other women, on a jury, of which Mrs. Stoddard was made "foreman." She said, the men had their cravats tied, hair combed, and there was not the faintest scent of tobacco anywhere, and that the house was so clean and flowers were on the table.

Mrs. Stoddard is a woman of faith, a speaker of force, an organizer of ability, a leader the women love to follow. She will live in the hearts and lives and deeds of the people long after her gentle spirit has gone from us.

THE SISTER OF THE QUEEN.

A Queen and peasant met and smiled
Upon the open road;
Beside the queen the royal child
In her splendid trappings glowed,
While on her breast the peasant bore
Her babe, ill-clad, unshod.
The Queen rode in her coach and four—
Afoot the peasant trod.

But mother love and kindred souls
Looked from the eyes of each,
E'en though such far-liv'ring goals
Their spirits sought to reach.
"Who was it," asked the little son
Of royal blood and mien,
"That passed us and you smiled upon?"
"My sister!" said the Queen.

—*Ellen Bentley Arthur.*



MRS. JOHN W. BAKER.

Mrs. JOHN W. BAKER (née Louise Brown) was born at Navasota, Texas; received her education at Baylor (then Waco University), where she graduated with highest honors in 1874.

In 1875 she was married to John W. Baker, of Waco, Texas, where they have since resided.

Mrs. Baker is a prominent club woman, and has been active in all civic and charitable movements, having been president of Texas State Floral Society, president Y. M. C. A. Auxiliary for a number of years, and had the distinction of placing the records when the cornerstone of the building was laid.

In 1912 she was appointed general chairman of Woman's Department, Texas State Cotton Palace Association.

She has always been active in all movements for the upbuilding of the city and community in which she lives.

Her children are Mrs. E. D. McCra, Houston; Mrs. Lloyd P. Tuttle and Miss Louise Brown Baker, of Waco.

*"Tomorrow is a dream, she is not mine,
And Yesterday is dead and tearwet
clay,—
But thou, born new each morn, death-
less, divine,
Thou rulest life and fate, O great To-
day!
For to the door of Opportunity
Thou and thou only holdest forth the
key."*



MRS. S. B. COWELL.

MRS. S. B. COWELL is a scion of the old American stock, the pioneers, whose strongest ideals were religious and political liberty: men and women with a surplus of mental power and physical energy.

On her paternal side she descends from the scrupulously honest, and intensely religious Dutch stock, characterized as "Pennsylvania Dutch," who bought their land and imbibed their ideas of religion from William Penn.

One of these ancestors, known as "Our Hero," was a neighbor and intimate friend of "Mad Anthony Wayne"; and in spite of the restriction of his religion, he rendered valuable service to

Wayne in Indian wars. Another joined the Continental troops and rose from second lieutenant to captain. Tradition tells that he was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware. Mrs. Cowell has a coat-of-arms and records of this line of descent.

On her maternal side she descends from English, Irish, Welsh, Scotch and French, and has in her possession coats-of-arms and certified records which prove her descended from the great Charlemagne, whose line intermarried with English and German royalty.

Mrs. Cowell's great-grandfather, Reese Hill, fitted out a regiment at his own expense, and marched with it as colonel in the war of 1812. After the war he served the State of Pennsylvania as senator; was also a candidate for governor, but was defeated.

Thomas Hughes Roseberry, grandfather of Mrs. Cowell, served many years as Commissioner in Pennsylvania; was captain of the Washington Greys, held among the reserves during the Mexican War. He came to Missouri in 1844, entered the Civil War as captain, but resigned on account of age and ill health. He served as judge a number of terms, from 1864 to 1872, when Clark county was passing through her trying years of early development and recovering from the effects of the war. Insistence of the right to individual opinion and readiness to risk life in its support, sent the men of her race into both armies when the Civil War broke out.

Her father, Dr. Abram Stauffer Tinsman, came to Clark county, Missouri, when a child. He was a pioneer physician in that county. Mrs. Cowell herself is a member of the Clark County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The subject of this sketch is in every respect a fitting representative of the distinguished race to which she belongs; educated, cultured and refined, she holds a high place in the social life of the community of which she is a member. Gentle and courteous to great and humble alike, she is beloved by all with whom she comes in contact; in fact, she is in every way "a perfect woman nobly planned."

Mrs. Cowell came to Whitesboro, Texas, fourteen years ago, where she still resides. Her husband, Hon. S. B. Cowell, is a

prominent banker, and represented the Fourth Senatorial District in the State Senate during the sessions of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth legislatures, which she attended with her husband, and during these sessions made many friends throughout the State.

The value of a book lies, not in what it tells you, but in what it makes you think.—Alice Hubbard.

"Smiles are filtered flashes of the soul's sunlight."

"You cannot forget what you cannot forgive."



MRS. THOMAS TEMPLEMAN VANDERHOEVEN.

MRS. VANDERHOEVEN, née Miss Eva Italia Shook, is another splendid type of Southern womanhood. Born in the little village of Pleasant, Texas, she enjoyed the days of happy childhood under the care of loving parents. Both of her parents were pioneers, and have tasted the pleasures and hardships of the life of early settlers. Her father, John Richard Shook, was a talented lawyer, calling Ohio his native State. Her mother, Caroline Dial, came from Louisiana.

Miss Shook attended the San Antonio public schools, where she received the education necessary as a preparation for entrance into other schools. She pursued her studies in St. Mary's

Episcopal School and afterwards entered the Athenaeum, Columbus, Tennessee, a seat of learning of first rank.

A highly accomplished woman, Mrs. Vanderhoeven is closely associated with the high ideal movements, taking much interest in club work, and has devoted much of her time to social service. She was a member of early clubs of San Antonio, such as History and Reading Clubs. She, too, is an ardent suffragist, and held the position of second vice-president of the Equal Franchise Society. She has been a member of the Carnegie Library board for the last six years. She has traveled much and thus gathered a large experience that is now assisting her considerably in her public service work.

Mrs. Vanderhoeven is a loyal member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

*"Let me cry hope, though I myself de-
spair!"*

*Soul, if for thee the deep abysses yawn,
Hold thou thy torch above the darkness
there,*

*That souls far off may hail it as the
dawn;*

*Since, though the light may cheat their
craving eyes,*

*For one dear hour 'twill make their path-
way fair;*

*And, ere it sink, for them the Sun
may rise,*

*Let my cry Hope, though I myself de-
spair!"*

*"Watch well the building of thy dream!
However hopeless it may seem,*

*The time will come when it shall be
A prison or a home for thee."*



MAYME LOIS FOX.

A press notice at the age of five is a somewhat unusual happening, but Mayme Lois Fox, of Austin, Texas, is the proud possessor of such a notice, and it has a choice place in the scrap-book of her career. It speaks of her talents, presence and remarkable baby voice.

While yet a child at home, little Miss Fox studied voice, piano and harmony with Austin's able teachers, Edmund Ludwig, Louise Pfaeflin and Guest Collins, later appearing on many programs in ballads and songs. While in her teens, Miss Fox, through her own efforts, attended the Chicago Musical College, from which she graduated in 1906, under Florenz Ziegfeld, H. Devries and

Rudolph Ganz. Returning to her home in Texas, she appeared in concert throughout the State. She opened a studio in Dallas, Texas, teaching there one season, also appearing as soloist in churches.

About this time it was her ambition to become a renowned German Lieder singer, so she left for Europe with this aim in view. After two years of hard study under the great masters, she returned with a complete repertoire of German Lieder. She then located in New York City, where her real gifts were discovered by New York's smart set. Following the advice of her interested clientele, Miss Fox specialized in Folklore of all nations, in costume, particularly the Swiss Mountain and Alpine songs. She is known as the only American girl yodler.

Having had a negro mammy from early childhood, Miss Fox's hobby is research of Negro Folklore and traditions; in these she is inimitable. The following is a short sketch on negro music from Miss Fox's little book, "Carnation Petals," a private edition:

From early childhood the weird cadence, the beauty and pathos of the music of the negro slave has always thrilled me. To promote and preserve this unique phase of art, of a people once in bondage is my great desire. The public does not grasp the importance of saving this traditional music from oblivion. What a pity it would be to lose forever such a treasure of sounds, each one of which bears a story in its own peculiar intonation.

There is no other race whose music is more delicately shaded in expression, or shows more accurately the state of mind of the singer, than that of the old-time slave. Every note contains some plaintive element that has more the intonation of a sigh than a laugh.

Every tone is that of a prayer, supplication or sorrow. Even their hallelujahs have the ring of distress. It is almost impossible to find words that can describe this music, and few singers can correctly imitate it.

The modern "Coon song" is no more akin to real negro music than their lyrics are to the poetry of the Psalms.

In 1916, Miss Fox returned to her Lone Star State, giving entire programs in the larger cities. The original, unique and

artistic Mayme Lois Fox is not only shown by her work on the platform, but also in her studio,—the most unusual studio home in the heart of big New York City, overlooking Madison Square Park, with an outlook on famous buildings; for instance, Metropolitan Tower, Madison Square Garden, Flatiron Building, and the famous Dr. Parkhurst Church.

Her splendid class of little girls and boys, following in her footsteps, are part of each day's interesting work—in winter—taking only children who are unusually talented and preparing them for careers.

Miss Fox's success is marked and, while having her studio and center for all work in New York City, she is always loyal to her Lone Star State—her home.

Fear not that thy life shall come to an end, but rather fear that it shall never have a beginning.—CARDINAL NEWMAN.

We are under bonds for the moderate use of every faculty, and he who misuses any of God's gifts may not hope to go unscathed.—ELBERT HUBBARD.



MRS. FLORENCE C. FLOORE.

Among the many women in Texas who are devoting their time and energy towards the betterment of environmental conditions which influence our every-day existence, there is one who is not only a leader in civil improvements but a pioneer as well, and to Mrs. Florence C. Floore, of Cleburne, Texas, belongs the honor of fostering this great and growing movement.

Radical changes in human progress have their inception in the minds of dreamers; the successful culmination rests in the hands of practical workers. Filled with the enthusiasm and imagination of youth, combined with the judgment and perception of maturity, Mrs. Floore occupies a unique position in the civic activities of Texas.

Born in Alabama, educated in Virginia, and reared to womanhood in Texas, she is indeed a true daughter of the South.

She resided in Terrell, Texas, with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Childress, until her marriage, afterward removing to Cleburne, where she has been actively identified with club, church and social work ever since.

It is the consequences affecting posterity that link a person's name to the past, and it is the deep interest Mrs. Floore has always taken in the welfare of the coming generation, and in the lives of the boys and girls who are the men and women of tomorrow, that will always endear her memory to those with whom she has come into contact.

To have been an influence for good in the moulding of plastic youth is a pleasure sufficient unto itself, but to live to see the achievements of these endeavors is the reward that has merited her efforts.

Having charge of a Boys' Current Events Club for three years and a Girls' Club for two years has given her a deep insight into the real incentives that build for advancement during the formative period in the lives of the young. She was influential in locating and developing the library, and has been patron and sponsor for every intellectual and progressive movement pertaining to the city's welfare.

She holds charter membership in the Texas Town and City Planning Association and in the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs. As chairman of the Civics Department of the latter organization, she has placed Texas in the enviable position of being foremost in civic advancement among all the States of the Union.

Efficiency has been her slogan, and this was manifested by her bringing to Texas the only expert civic worker and organizer in the country who lectured and worked throughout the State for over four months.

That recognition of her work is not confined to Texas is apparent from the comments voiced in the *American City* of New York and by the praise bestowed upon Texas civics by the American Civic Association of Washington, D. C.

The beautification of cities has been stimulated by a State-

wide contest conducted by the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs under the auspices and direction of the Civic Department. As chairman of this branch, she was instrumental in securing two of the three valuable prizes offered and in procuring and distributing over nine thousand packets of flower seed to be used by the school children.

Not the welfare of the few, but the welfare of the many; not ephemeral changes that affect the people of today or the present generation only, but alterations that have permanency and stability and that will send their echoes into the future is the aim of this woman's work. To place the growing child in an environment that is conducive to his best development and by inculcating within the expanding mind a desire for what is beautiful, clean, sane and wholesome, so that he may enter into life's allotted work with brain and body unhampered, is Florence C. Floore's ambition.

*No woman has a right to die until
she has done something for womankind.*
—ELBERT HUBBARD.

*Motherhood is the most important of
all the professions, requiring more
knowledge than any other department in
human affairs.*—ALICE HUBBARD.



ZONA MAIE GRISWOLD.

ZONA MAIE GRISWOLD's musical career was launched at the age of eight years, when she began the study of piano. She continued in that branch until the age of seventeen years, when she went to Boston to enter the New England Conservatory of Music to specialize in voice, having had a love for singing from earliest childhood. Her studies at the conservatory covered a period of two years and comprised voice training with Clarence B. Shirley, piano, solfeggio, French, Italian, harmony, dramatic expression, and history of music.

The following year found her in Berlin, Germany, studying voice with H. W. Kaiser, noted opera singer; eurythmics in the

Berlin branch of the famous Dalcroze School, and perfecting herself in the language and studying the traditions of the country.

The same season found her again in America, whither she was called to be one of the Texas State Saengerfest soloists, May, 1914.

July 29th of this same year, she was again sailing from Galveston for an extended tour of interesting European places, but, as were many others, her plans were thwarted when their ship was halted at Havana on account of the beginning of the "Great Struggle," which has struck such a blow to our civilization. New York then became her goal. During the season of 1915-16, she was a member of the Metropolitan Opera forces; but desiring to enter what to her is a more artistic field of endeavor—concert—her time has been devoted in the past year to that end, under the Messrs. Hall and Saenger's able direction.

Her first public appearance on any stage being at the age of three years, when leading a fairies' dance at the Fort Worth Opera House.

She was a member of the Woodrow School of Expression, just previous to going to Boston, at the close of which season a gold medal was awarded her in a contest in which pupils of eight years' training competed.

During her second year in Boston, Mr. Lee W. Chadwick accorded her the honor of singing the solo parts of D'Indy's "Mary Magdalene," at the annual conservatory chorus concert.



FANNIE ARMSTRONG.

MISS FANNIE ARMSTRONG was born near Columbus, Ga., October 8, 1812, but left there with her parents when she was about four years old to go to Louisiana, twelve miles from Farmersville, where she spent her childhood and early womanhood. Her father died in 1857, and her mother in 1863. She was educated in Menden Female College, receiving her diploma in 1861. In 1881, she went North to study shorthand, and after finishing her course she taught for two years. Before returning South she completed a course in the Chautauqua literary and scientific circle, receiving her diploma in 1884. In the same year she came

to Texas and took up her residence in Denton. Since then she has lived in many of the towns of the State. Fort Worth has been her headquarters for the last fourteen years.

With hair of snowy white; blue eyes that fairly dance with enthusiasm, and with a face perpetually wreathed in smiles—such a one is Miss Fannie Armstrong, prominent among the club women and charity workers of Texas for the past thirty-two years.

Her whole life has been devoted to the uplifting of her sex, and to the betterment of mankind in general. Her face is not only familiar on convention floors and in legislative halls, but in the sick room, homes of the destitute, orphan asylums, and rescue homes for girls. A deep sympathy, a spirit of Christian charity, a desire to help those in distress and to uplift humanity in general has characterized her whole life.

Temperance work has been the predominating feature of Miss Armstrong's life, for it was by this means that she realized that she could serve humanity best. She became a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in her early womanhood in the State of Louisiana. She was State secretary of that organization in that State when she came to Texas in 1884. Immediately after coming to Texas she became affiliated with the temperance work which had just been organized in this State. Denton was one of the first towns in Texas in which she lived. She had been there only a short time when she was asked to take the editorship of the State temperance paper, the *W. C. T. U. Bulletin Board*. For several years she edited this paper. She gave up this work to accept the private secretaryship of Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, who at that time was president of the State organization. With Mrs. Stoddard, she toured practically every town in the State, laying the foundation for one of the biggest women's organizations the State has ever known. In this work they came in contact with the schools and churches and the homes of the State, and saw the need of a school for giving girls practical training in the things that make them better house-wives. From the ideas of these two great broad-minded women, the Texas Industrial College for Girls was born.

Miss Armstrong's work has been by no means confined to

temperance work alone, but in addition to that she is a magazine and newspaper correspondent with wide reputation. Her first literary production was a book, "Children of the Bible," of which about six editions have been published. She has written for more than a hundred of the best newspapers and magazines in the country. Her wide experience, deep human sympathy and broad conception of life, have made her writings rich and full of human interest. From the lectures of Mrs. Stoddard, Miss Armstrong compiled a book, "The Noon Rest," the first edition of which was published in 1909.

Miss Armstrong is a member of the Texas Woman's Press Association; American Woman's League; Loyal Temperance Union; the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and numerous local clubs. She was appointed by Mrs. Colquitt as chairman of the local organization of the Texas Anti-Tuberculosis League, and had charge of the distribution of the Red Cross Christmas seals in Fort Worth.

Miss Armstrong, while a little old in years, is still a girl in ways. She is good-natured and jolly, and is a charming conversationalist. She understands exactly the fine art of telling a funny story, and has an unlimited assortment to draw from.

Every year I live I am more convinced that the waste of life lies in the love we have not given, the powers we have not used, the selfish prudence that will risk nothing, and which, shirking pain, misses happiness as well. No one ever yet was the poorer in the long run for having once in a lifetime "let out all the length of all the reins."—MARY CHOLMONDELEY.



MRS. JOHN L. LOVEJOY.

Mrs. JOHN L. LOVEJOY, of McKinney, Texas, is one of the women of Texas who are doing things worth while. As president of the Collin County Federation of Women's Clubs, she manifested great ability in planning the work to be undertaken by so large a body of women. When one stops to consider the immense field open to rightly directed efforts of club women, one realizes, as never before, that it is the day of woman's opportunity, and women have stretched forth their hands to every good work, for the world is her workshop.

Mrs. Lovejoy possesses a spirit that is in harmony with, and enthusiastic in, the work of rural development. In the course

of her work as county president of the Confederation, she in company with her co-workers visited the rural schools and organized the patrons into "Mothers' Clubs," and by personal visits they studied the conditions of each community. The seed sown in this work is destined to yield a rich harvest—a harvest of improved, economic, social, and industrial conditions.

Mrs. Lovejoy was born in Monroe, Wisconsin, and came to Texas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Emerson, when five years old, settling at McKinney, Collin county, where she has since resided. She was married to Mr. J. L. Lovejoy, and from this union one child was born, who is now Mrs. C. G. Comegys, of Gainesville. Mrs. Lovejoy's life has always been devoted to benevolent activities. She has been actively engaged in club work for many years, and is past president of the Owl Club, the first club organized in Collin county; she is Past Matron, Past Noble Grand, I. O. O. F., and a worker in the First Presbyterian Church. She has been active in Better Babies' movement in Texas, on which subject she has written several articles. She was honored with the State chairmanship of Home Economics, a most useful branch of the work of the Federation. In April, 1915, she was elected first vice-president of the Second District, and was appointed State chairman of Printing and Badges. On November 1, 1916, she was made president of the Collin County Federation of Women's Clubs. In this latter position she has been very successful in organizing clubs throughout the county. She organized twenty-five Junior Civics Leagues; eleven Mothers' Clubs in rural districts; five girls' Canning Clubs; five Corn Clubs, and the work has just begun. Mrs. Lovejoy is a loyal Texan, and prides herself in the fact that she is a booster for Collin county, one of the richest and most productive in the State. She is much interested in civics, and has met with much success in interesting the people of Collin county in a general uplift movement.



MRS. F. E. DANIEL.

It is not unusual in these days, when women are proving their ability to take work with men in the professions, to find successful women lawyers and physicians, but there is only one woman in this country, and probably in the world, who is both editing and managing a medical journal owned exclusively by her. There is one other owned by a woman who looks after the business affairs, but it remains for Mrs. Josephine Daniel, of Austin, Texas, to be the sole owner, editor, publisher and business manager of a journal of national circulation devoted to the interests of the medical profession. This journal is the *Texas Medical Journal*.

"Oh, no! I did not take up this work from choice, but from

necessity," said Mrs. Daniel, with becoming modesty, when asked about her work. "When my husband, Dr. F. E. Daniel, died a little more than two years ago, he left me with but little else than the *Texas Medical Journal*, to which, on account of ill health, he had not given much attention for the last four years. I had to make a living, and I had become *somewhat* acquainted with the work through assistance given my husband, so I decided to take up the great big task, despite the fact that most men think a woman can't assist men in their duties. Journalism is educational, you know, and naturally physicians were inclined to think that a woman who was not a graduate in medicine couldn't help them along professional educational lines. I have succeeded beyond my expectations, not because I know anything much about medicine, but because I know smart men when I see them or read of them, and have been able to secure co-operation of the best of them.

"My plans," Mrs. Daniel continued, "are simple—I study to find the subjects in which the physicians are interested and then, from my large acquaintance, I get those who know about the special subjects and know how to write what they know, to contribute articles. I just keep up with the times professionally and know when to get the material the physicians want. I also keep up a constant campaign for subscriptions and advertising, and have been rewarded by seeing the business doubled in two years—more than that, I am determined to double it again in another year, and I will."

"Do I like it?" "Well, yes. It was hard, almost overwhelming at first, and it still means constant work, but I have grown to like the work—it keeps one's nerves tingling to feel that one is really doing something worth while, something to help, something that is appreciated by those who think and do big things and good deeds for the benefit of humanity."

Mrs. Daniel does not think that she has accomplished or is doing anything out of the ordinary, for she sees no reason why any woman should not succeed in any work that a man can do. She says there is nothing to her life that is worth knowing; she is merely taking up life's duties as they fall to her and doing with her might what her hands find to do, with a grateful heart that she is busy and accomplishing something that is useful.



WALDINE TAUCH.

WALDINE TAUCH was born in Schulenburg, Texas, of German parents, and from her very earliest infancy she played with clay and molded it into fanciful shapes. She carved figures from chalk to the delight of her teachers and schoolmates. Later when her parents, recognizing the budding talent of the child, moved to Brady, where better educational facilities were to be found, she soon became popular for her unusual accomplishment.

When a fair was held there she was asked to exhibit a pound of butter, and the girl carved the figure of a woman churning butter. That created a sensation.

So delighted were the women of Brady, the Tuesday Club of

that town decided to take the young girl under charge as its protegee. The club women first thought of sending her to a Texas college, but after deliberation they decided they wanted to give her the best opportunity possible, so they sent her to Pompeo Coppini, then of San Antonio. She made rapid progress under this master and her instructor became hopeful of big things for her. However, he did not fill her mind with premature praise but showed in a much more substantial way his hopes for his young pupil.

"Come and be my own protegee," was the word he sent her the next year, and for four years she worked under him as his protegee.

"It is only very recently," said Miss Tauch, "that Mr. Coppini has given me any praise, and that was in a recent letter when he wrote he felt perfect confidence that he could put me on big work and feel no fears of my not doing it."

Miss Tauch has sold a number of her models in San Antonio and other parts of the State. Among her most pretentious work is the splendid foundation on Commerce Street given the city by the *San Antonio Express*.

Miss Tauch's studio on Commerce Street is filled with her models, many of most original and artistic conception. Mr. LeBlanc, the French artist who was here recently, visited Miss Tauch's studio and with French enthusiasm said: "Why, girl, you are wasting your time here; you ought to be in Paris!"

The statuette of the Boy Scout which Miss Tauch sent to the the Boy Scouts of America has been much admired, so much so, in fact, that the artist had a number of copies made and they were sold for Christmas gifts.

Miss Tauch is one of the leading spirits in the Art Guild, which was recently organized for the purpose of bringing the artists together for mutual help and inspiration.

"You know, by the way," says Miss Tauch, "so many think the sculptor still carves his statues in marble or granite by his own handiwork. But this is a thing of the past. The sculptor now models his work and casts it. If to be made into bronze, the cast is sent to a foundry, or to a stone cutter, if granite or

marble is wanted. The stone cutter has modern machinery which will produce in stone a perfect likeness of the clay original.

"The modeling is the joy of the sculptor's profession, the work which gives creative form to the subject. A figure is started by the building of the armature, which represents the bones of the body. We must be careful with this or a bone might protrude where the Great Artist never intended one to be, and much work and energy may be wasted trying to remedy the defect. The modeling of the figure takes place on this bone structure, where little by little the clay is molded into almost life-like being. When a clay model is finished and ready, it is cast in Plaster of Paris. This is a long process, and can only be understood when it is seen."

Mr. Coppini believes that Miss Tauch should have the interest and encouragement of all Texas. She is the daughter of Texas, and will reflect credit upon the entire State. If she receives recognition and commissions in Texas, Mr. Coppini believes that the recognition from the wider world will come as a natural consequence.



MRS. GEO. F. POWELL.

MRS. POWELL was born in Cass county, Texas, near Daingerfield, to which place she moved in childhood. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Thigpen, belonged to a large and prominent family, pioneers of East, Texas. Francis Emily, known to her friends as Fannie, attended the public and private schools of Daingerfield, and later attended Central College, a Methodist school under the control of the North Texas Annual Conference, located at Sulphur Springs. Early in her young womanhood, she became a teacher in the Sunday school, and has had a wide and wholesome influence over the young life of both boys and girls. Of an exceptionally amiable disposition, she had a host of friends even in childhood. Since her marriage to Dr. Geo. F. Powell

she has lived in Terrell, Texas, and, while a worthy wife, a patient and practical mother, she has found time to take part in the social, religious and intellectual life of that cultured little city. She is a member of the Pioneer, one of the leading clubs of Terrell.

*We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts,
not breaths;
In feelings, not in shadows on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs.
He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts
the best.*—Bailey's "Festus."



MRS. M. E. HENDERSON.

MRS. M. E. HENDERSON was born in Tallahassee, Florida, in 1851. Her father came to Texas when she was two years of age, and located in Jasper county, where she was reared on a plantation. On February 6, 1868, she was married to D. J. Henderson, a son of John Henderson, of South Georgia, who was a descendant of one of three brothers who came to America and settled on what is known as Scotland's Neck in North Carolina. Mrs. Henderson's husband served the full four years in the Confederate army, most of which time he was a scout under General Hood. Mrs. Henderson's mother was Epsey Miller, a descendant of Peter Miller, who fought in the American Revolution.

The best part of Mrs. Henderson's life has been spent in mak-

ing an ideal Christian home for her husband and children—five sons and six daughters, of which all but two are married. Her husband died when her youngest child was just nine months old. With her faith anchored in God's promises; her pride in her children, and true to her duties, she is living the life of the consecrated Christian and devoted mother. Love is the ruling passion of her heart, and all who know her, have learned to love her.

If we go home from the Lyceum hushed, treading on air, we have heard Oratory, even if we cannot recall a single sentence; and if we read a poem that brings the unbidden tears and makes the room seem a sacred chancel, we have read Literature. The Master has imparted to our spirits a tithe of his own sublimity of soul.—ELBERT HUBBARD.



MRS. O. L. McKNIGHT.

Mrs. O. L. McKnight, of Center, Texas, a daughter of east Texas, president Fourth District, Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, 1908 and 1909 administration; vice-president of Texas Federation of Women's Clubs; chairman Club Extension Committee, Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, 1913 and 1914; sub-chairman of Social and Industrial Department, General Federation of Women's Clubs, past four years; President of Texas Conference, Women's Missionary Societies, 1912-1916.



MRS. DILUE HARRIS.

In the death of Mrs. Dilue Harris one of the very few survivors of the period of the Texas revolution of 1835-36, and the still smaller number of those who were in Texas previous to that time, has passed to her last long sleep. Mrs. Harris was in the ninetieth year of her age. With her father's family she landed on the Texas coast in the spring of 1833. Her father, Dr. Pleasant W. Rose, was a physician of St. Louis, where his daughter, Dilue, was born on February 28, 1825. When he determined to emigrate with his family, consisting of wife, son and two daughters, they sailed from New Orleans, La., on a schooner commanded by Captain Denmore. Although James Spillman was their pilot, they did not escape shipwreck, which was the fate of

many Texas immigrants. They ran aground on Cloppers' Point, later known as Morgan's Point, but were finally brought safely to Harrisburg, where the citizens gave them a cordial welcome. After a few months they moved to Stafford's Point, and were living there when the revolution broke out and the "Runaway Scrape" occurred. Soon after the city of Houston was laid out, Dr. Rose moved his family to a new home on Bray's Bayou, near enough for his children to attend school, and avail themselves of other advantages offered by the growing town. At this home, on February 20, 1839, the marriage of Dilue Rose with Ira A. Harris took place. The bride was still a child, being in her fourteenth year. The wedding was attended by the leading citizens of the town and neighborhood. Among the guests were numbered General Thomas Rusk, Dr. Ashbel Smith and others of distinguished rank in the government of Texas.

Ira A. Harris improved a place near Houston where he and his wife lived until 1845, when they moved to Columbus. They were the parents of nine children, all of whom lived to be grown, married and became useful citizens. Their elder sons gave their services in the army of the Confederacy. In 1869, Mrs. Harris became a widow, the death of her husband occurring in Columbus. Up to May 4, 1903, there was no other break in the family circle; the death of the eldest son, Tom P. Harris, occurred at Luling, Texas. For a number of years Mrs. Harris made her home with her children and grandchildren. Her last years were spent with her daughter, Mrs. Geo. S. Zeigler, of Eagle Lake, where she died April 3, 1914. The remains were shipped to Columbus, where interment was made. Surviving her were four sons and two daughters—Messrs. I. A. Harris, of Altair; Guy and Joe Harris, of Houston, and Lee Harris, of California; Mrs. Geo. S. Zeigler, of Eagle Lake, who died November 1, 1916; and Mrs. Christian Hahn, of El Campo.

Her fund of historical reminiscences was varied by incidents of personal and often humorous nature, and her manner of narration was attractive and entertaining. Her written contributions in diary and reminiscent form, published a few years ago in the *Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association*, are a valuable repository to which students of Texas history frequently

resort for information and entertainment. No other account of the "Runaway Scrape" is so full of comprehensive detail, which was drawn largely from a diary kept by her father, supplemented by her own vivid recollection.

The circumstances of her life, in a new country, developed remarkable powers of observation and reflection, which gave to her childhood a mature judgment which properly belongs to riper years. She often said she scarcely remembered the time when she did not regard herself as fully grown and willing to share responsibility, yet in spite of her having assumed the duties of womanhood when a mere child in years she always showed marked ability in the discharge of every duty. While the exacting duties of motherhood absorbed her time during the early part of her married life, she has always taken a keen interest in political events, and her love of reading always kept her in touch with the spirit of the time. Her hearing having become seriously impaired many years ago, she was in latter years deprived of many pleasures of social intercourse, but her active mind and busy hands afforded her entertainment and occupation independent of other sources. Her days were helpful to those about her, and her eighty-one years spent in Texas bore a fruitage of love and veneration from its people, who recognized the value of a life so modestly and so worthily spent.



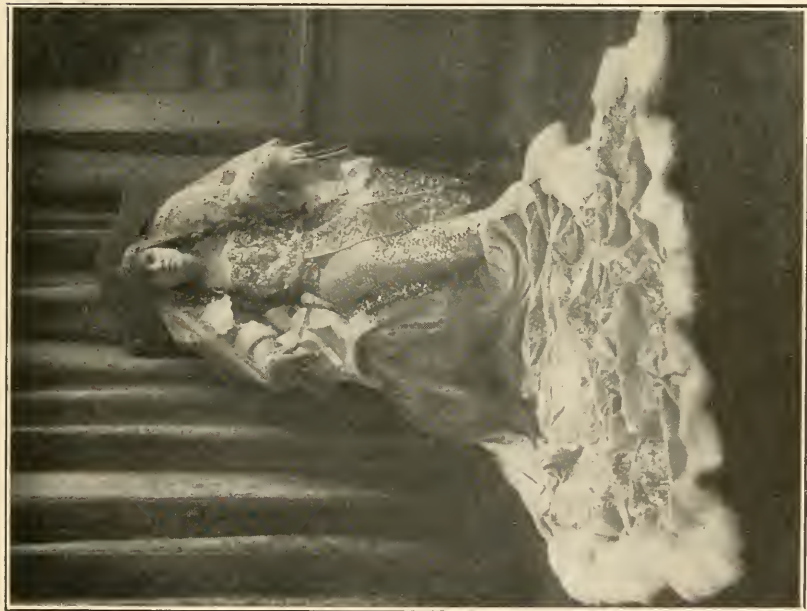
MISS EVELYN HAULÉ

Duchess of Fairyland—San Antonio's Fiesta, April, 1916.



MISS STORROW DEVINE SMITH

Duchess of Fairyland—San Antonio's Fiesta, April, 1916.



MISS MARION HOLT SEWARD
Queen of the Kingdom of Tekram, Houston's No-Tsu-Oh Celebration,
November, 1915



MISS JOSEPHINE WOODHULL
Queen of Arcady, or the Court of Old Romance
San Antonio's Fiesta, April, 1915.

THE TWO PRAYERS.

A youth stood with uplifted arms and faced the rising sun,
"O God," he prayed, with earnest eyes, "ere my short day be done,
O God of power, grant me power! O God of strength, grant me
strength

To forge my way to fame, to claim a conqueror's crown at length,
Till when death's shadow creeps a-near, my name may show on high
Peerless amid earth's mightiest—then could I gayly die!"

A man, still strong, but tanned by care, by tempering sorrow tried,
Knelt, ere he slept, in humbleness, a spirit purified.

"Grant, God of Love," he murmured low, "grant me the power
to love,

The power to lighten tired hearts, the power cold hearts to move,
The sense compassionate, and ere my working soul takes flight,
Let me forget myself, to wake sun-startled by thy light."

—*Harper's Weekly.*

CONVERSATION.

When we know that goal awaits each one of us a little farther on,
When we know how an ever-increasing company of friends is
gathered there,

Why do we not speak of it in our daily conversation.

Why do we not familiarize our minds with thoughts of worlds
unseen?

There are many beautiful things to be learned of that country.

There are sacred books of great travelers, whose souls have cried
"Hail!" across the border;

There are truths which have been learned in visions and by revelations.

All the revelations were not given to St. John alone.

All the wise men of the world did not die two thousand years ago.

Why do we not talk more of these eternal truths.

Instead of wasting all our words on the evanescent, the ever-changing,
the trivial, and the unimportant?

There is but one important theme, and that is Life Immortal.

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

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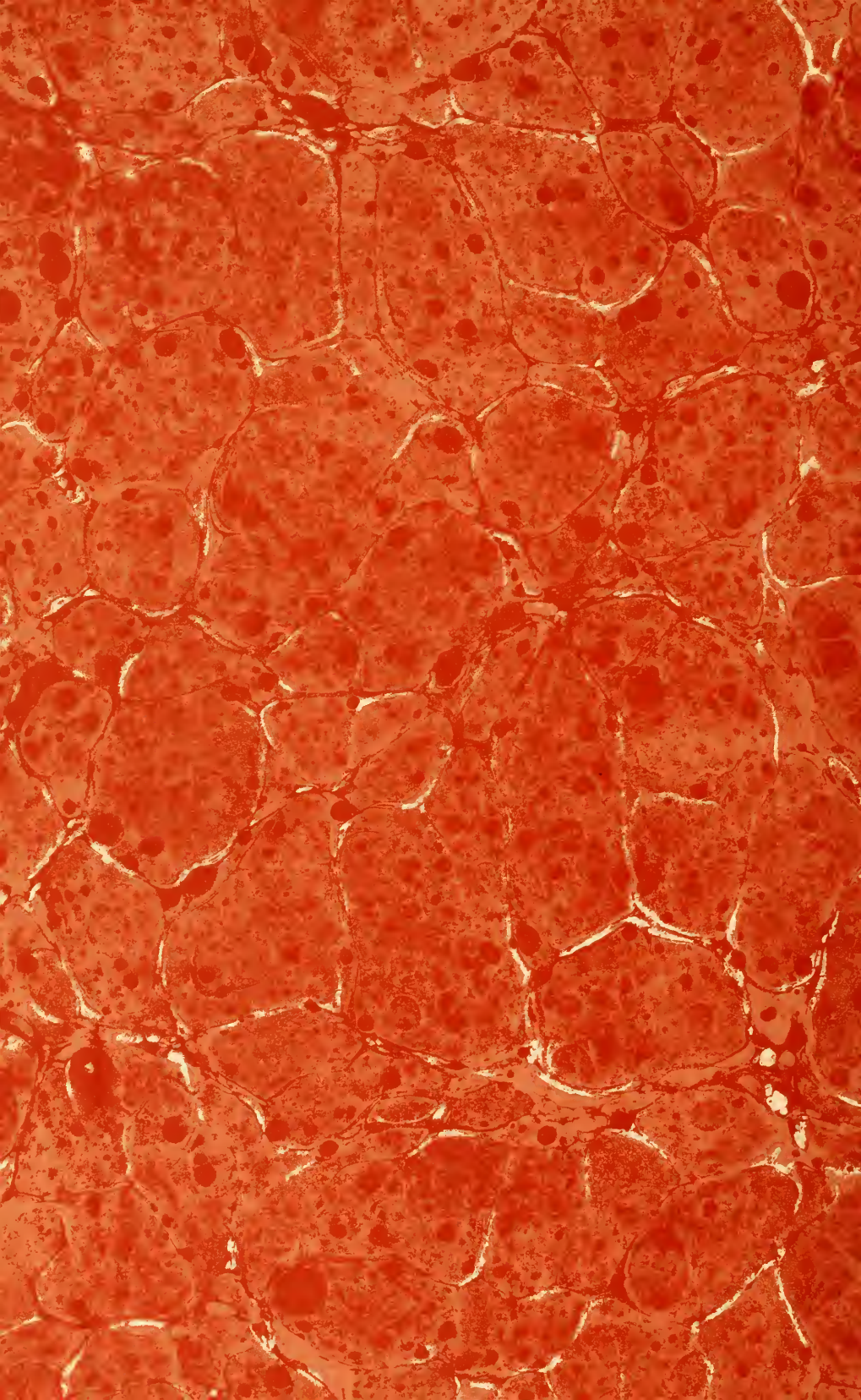
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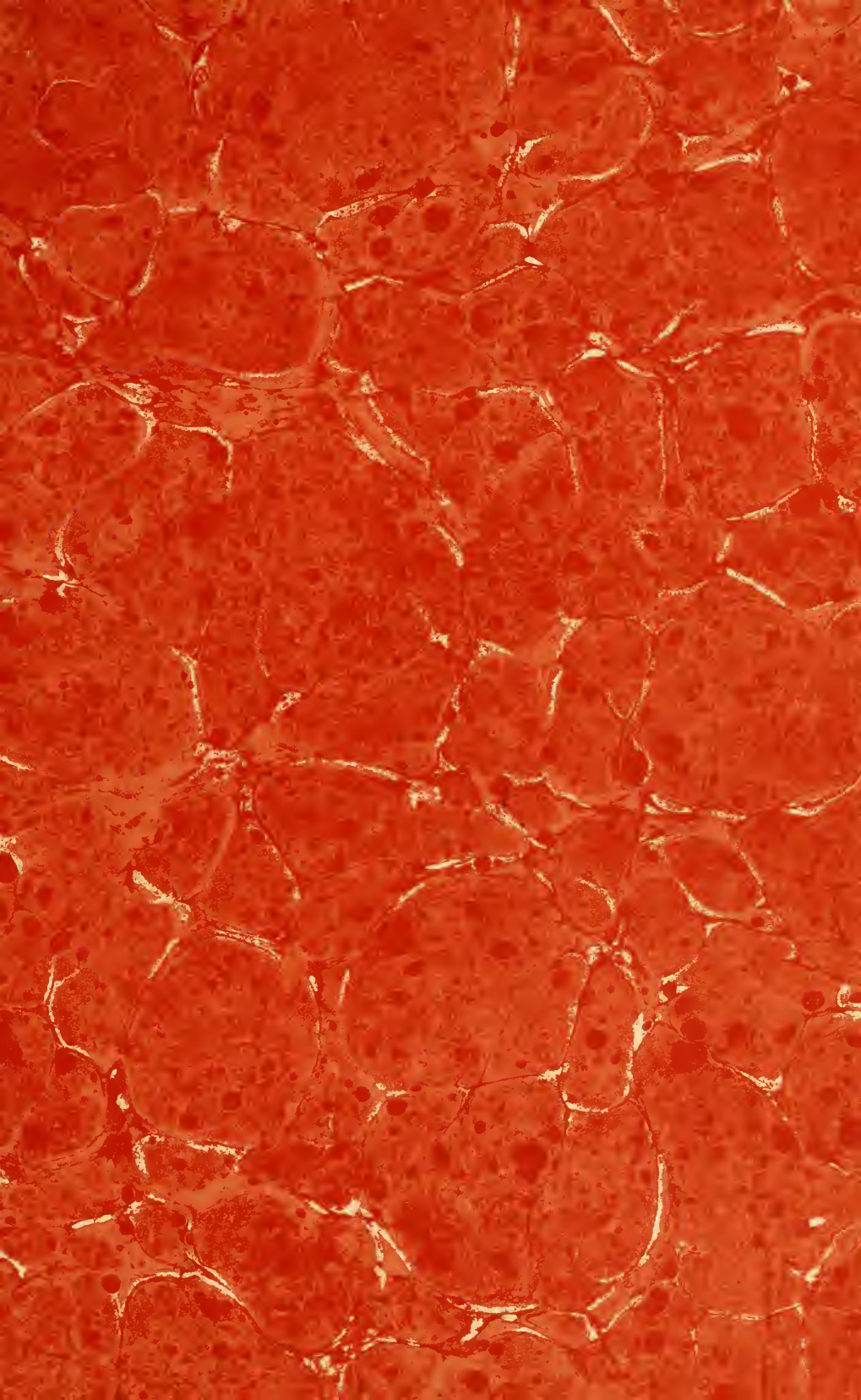
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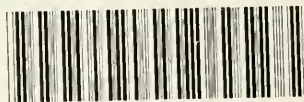
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